The Chicago Tribune.

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The Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, FEBRUAAY 24, 1872.

To Advertisers.

The pressure upon the advertising columns of the Sunday edition of THE TRIBUNE is so great that we have to request advertisers to condense their favors as much as possible, and, in order to secure a proper classification, to hand them in early on Saturday.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—There is a reaction from the prevalent dullness of the past week on Wall street, and the money market shows considerable activity.

GOLD

has advanced under the influence of the increased rates of foreign exchange, and revived the agitation of the Alabama question. The sales to-day were at 110⅝@110⅞. The rates on gold loans indicate a large short interest, and have been at 1, 1½, 2, 3, and 2½ per cent for carrying, and 1, 2, and 3 per cent per annum for borrowing. The closing rate for gold was 111. Prime commercial paper was quoted at 7½@8 per cent, the stock-brokers paying 7 and the Government bond dealers 6@7 per cent. There is a somewhat unsettled feeling, due to the low reserve in the city banks, but there was nothing of a serious nature. It is expected that a large part of the proceeds of the Treasury sales of gold in March will be shipped abroad to redeem our bonds, as exchange is scarce. An unusual amount of gold has been absorbed for customs at the Treasury, over $4,000,000 having been paid during this week alone, and this disposition of the available supply has also had some effect on the tone of the street.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

The reported dullness of the London market for Government bonds has not effected the rates on our market, owing to the increased premium on gold, and prices even advanced ⅛@¼ of one per cent, and closed quite firm.

STOCKS.

The stock market was quiet, and the general tone was steady to-day. Union Pacific still attracts attention, and it is hinted that the corner may be renewed. The closing rate for this stock was 33½@33⅝. Pacific Mail was effected by the prospect of an additional subsidy, and fluctuated between 57½@58. Lake Shore, Ohios, and Rock Island had varied a little in their quotations. The market closed dull and heavy.

PACIFIC SECURITIES.

The Central Pacific bonds closed at 102½@102¾, and Unions at 91@91½ for firsts, 81½@82 for land grants, and 86@87 for incomes.

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

closed up quiet and steady at 109½@109¾ for prime bankers' sixty-days' sterling, and 110½@110¾ for sight.

BREADSTUFFS.

There is only a limited demand for flour and no change in prices. Common brands are more abundant, but there is little shipping demand. The market is quiet and steady. Wheat is dull, and holders are firm, while there is not much doing. There is a moderate milling demand for winter, but at insufficient prices. Spring wheat is inactive. Corn is lower, and is freely offered at prices advantageous to the buyer. The market closed heavy. Breadstuffs generally are affected by the unfavorable Liverpool advices.

[To the Associated Press.]

QUARANTINE AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—It was shown in the Quarantine investigation, yesterday, that enormous charges had been made for assistance, which ship agents were compelled to receive from agents of the Quarantine Department, and that bribes of various kinds always facilitated inspection of vessels. It was also testified that the Quarantine property was undersold.

To-day, L. S. Pond, one of the Directors of the Steamship Company, whose vessels run to Havana, testified that under the present quarantine officers, the delays and expenses are much heavier than ever before. He thought the present Health Officer has released all vessels from quarantine as soon as possible,—that is, as soon as he had made all the money out of them he could. Experienced lightermen offer to do lighterage for half that now charged. The result of these quarantine exactions has been a loss to this port annually of 400,000 hogsheads of sugar, which have been taken to Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Mr. Pond stated that he considered the lightering business at quarantine a swindle on merchants from beginning to end. He had no doubt Dr. Carnochan reaped a share of the swindle, and the community was plundered right and left.

D. K. Norval, shipmaster, testified to extortion in the towing of one of his vessels by quarantine tugboats.

J. T. Blanke testified to doing police, coachman's, groomsman's and messenger's duties for Dr. Carnochan; also to collecting fares on the quarantine steamboat when taking passengers to the city, and handing the money to Dr. Carnochan.

THE ACCUSED JUDGES.

The investigation of the alleged corrupt Judges was continued this morning, but the sessions continue secret.

MORE TAMMANY ROGUERY.

It appears that the examination of the accounts of the Bureau of Roads, in the Department of Public Works, which was under the management of Tweed, shows that enormous charges had been made for tools and road repairs.

PICKPOCKETS.

Pocket-picking was frequent in Broadway yesterday, and some twenty arrests were made.

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT.

Total net receipts from Sept. 1, 1871, 2,182,238; against 2,628,807 last year. Total export this year, 1,386,971; against 1,615,222 last year. Stock at United States ports this year, 570,568; last year, 597,065. At interior towns this year, 87,806; last year, 118,170. At Liverpool, this year, 866,000; last year, 764,000. American cotton afloat for Great Britain this year, 180,000; last year, 290,000.

STABBING AFFRAY.

During an assault by Edward Schuler, on James O'Connor yesterday, the latter, in self defense, stabbed Schuler with probable fatal result. O'Connor was arrested to await the result of the stabbing. Both are schoolboys.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CLUB

of this city has altered its constitution so as to allow citizens to become members under certain conditions.

SMALL-POX.

Eleven new cases of small-pox the past twenty-four hours.

BOWLING GREEN SAVINGS BANK.

Another suit against Roche, Vice President of the Bowling Green Savings Bank, was brought to-day by the Receiver. The bail is fixed at $65,000. Other officials of this bank will be arrested soon.

CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.

Two children of P. Flanagan, of Fremont, Westchester County, were burned to death this morning, by the destruction of the shanty they lived in.

AN OLD SUIT.

An Admiralty suit to recover $100 was commenced in 1856 against L. Audenried, by E. N. Kirk, was to-day decided in favor of plaintiff.

PRICE OF COFFEE.

A Rio Janeiro letter of the 25th January states that coffee has advanced, with sales for the fortnight of 55,000 bags for the United States.

JERSEY CITY IRREGULARITIES.

Police Justices Seymour and Keese, of Jersey City, were held in $5,000 bail for trial each to-day, on charges of unlawfully imprisoning citizens. Police Commissioners Edwardson and Gross were held in $3,000, and Fire Commissioner Boyd in $2,000 for trial for malfeasance in office.

SUICIDE.

Henry Quackenbush, [illegible] on the staff of the *Evening News*, committed suicide in Central Park yesterday during mental aberration.

ILLINOIS.

Cook County Bill Signed by the Governor—Certificates of Incorporation Filed—Arrested for Violation of the Bankrupt Law—Statements of Insurance Companies Filed, Etc.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 23.—The Governor to-day approved and filed in the State Department House bill No. 415, an act to enable counties having over 100,000 inhabitants to issue bonds and borrow money for county purposes. This bill has the emergency clause, and goes into effect at once. The provisions of this bill are intended to permit the County of Cook to issue bonds for the purpose of raising money, not to exceed $1,500,000, to build a new Court House and jail.

The following certificates of incorporation were filed with the Secretary of State to-day: The Star Chemical Works, of Chicago, capital stock, $20,000; the Conoa Valley Mining and Constructing Company, capital stock, $300,000, the principal office to be at Peoria; also the Rossville & Indiana Railroad Company, capital stock, $100,000. The railroad will commence at a point on the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, in Vermillion County, Ill., distant about five miles south of Rossville, and extend thence in a southeasterly direction through Vermillion County to a point on the State line of Indiana, and will be about five miles in length. The Commissioners to open books for subscription to the capital stock are A. B. Meeker, E. H. Jacquelin, F. E. Jones, W. J. Logan, and J. P. Roberts.

John A. Patten, of Quincy, arrested on a charge of having violated one of the provisions of the Bankrupt law, had a preliminary examination before United States Commissioner L. B. Adams, Esq. In default of $5,000 bail the accused was sent to jail.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Springfield & Illinois Southeastern Railroad Company will be held in this city on the 28th inst.

The case of the People v. Captain D. C. Robbins, for killing young Bancroft, has been set for the 28th inst.

The following-named insurance companies have filed their annual statements in the office of the State Auditor since the last report, viz.: The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company of London and Edinburg, Great Britain; and the Brewers and Malsters' Insurance Company, of New York City; Star Fire Insurance Company, of New York; Pacific Mutual, New York; Liverpool and London and Globe, of Liverpool; Lycoming Fire, of Muncy, Pa.

Death of Wash. Akers, at Ashton, Ogle County.

ASHTON, Ogle County, Ill., Feb. 23.—Colonel George W. Akers (better known as "Wash" Akers), formerly of Shawneetown, Illinois, and subsequently of Joliet, died at his residence in this place on Wednesday morning, the 21st instant, of erysipelas. Colonel Akers was for some time connected with the management of the State Penitentiary at Joliet and his many friends in that vicinity will learn of his loss with sorrow. His death has thrown a sadness over the people of this community, who greatly regret his death, and deeply sympathize with his afflicted widow. He has resided on his farm in this vicinity for several years past.

WASHINGTON.

Washington Treaty Matters Under Consideration in the Cabinet.

A Determination Expressed to Stand by the American Case.

Good Prospect of the Passage of Burchard's Chicago Relief Bill.

Important Decisions Rendered by Revenue Commissioner Douglass.

Passage of the Diplomatic Appropriation Bill in the House.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—It is stated, at the State Department, that all versions which have been heretofore given of the text of Earl Granville's note to the American Government in our case, are entirely unwarranted. Two copies of this letter have reached here,—one coming through Minister Thornton, and the other being forwarded to Secretary Fish by Minister Schenck. It is intimated that this note is of such a confidential character that, even if the Senate should call for it, it would not be considered advisable to comply with the request. In the Cabinet meeting to-day, Granville's note was under consideration, it having been forwarded to our Government through the two sources indicated. The session lasted about two hours, and was devoted principally to the interchange of individual views upon the present situation of the American case. Prior to the assembling of the Cabinet, most members had taken the trouble to inform themselves, through Minister Adams, who has been here for several days, as to the sentiment in England on these matters, and whether the newspaper bluster in Great Britain actually reflected the feelings of the Government and people on this point. Mr. Adams says the excitement is merely one designed for political effect. The commercial classes he believes to be in favor of paying the award of the Geneva Conference, however great it may be, providing, always, it is within the bounds of reason and justice. So far as the various members of the Cabinet are concerned, there does not appear to be one who is in favor of abating one jot or tittle of the case as it has been made up by our counsel. There are intimations to the effect that Secretary Fish would consent to its modification rather than that the treaty should fail; but they do not appear to be governed by anything that he has said. His situation was developed in the Cabinet to-day. It would appear that the sentiment of our Government would favor retiring from the Conference altogether rather than compromise, and have the Alabama claims in the condition which they were in before the treaty was drawn up. Secretary Fish thinks it will be some time before Granville's note will be replied to, and that reply, whatever it may be, will be couched in the most friendly spirit. Before the contents of the note shall be agreed upon, however, another Cabinet meeting will be held, when a draft of the proposed reply will be submitted to the criticism of various members of our Government.

THE CHICAGO COMMITTEE AND THE RELIEF BILL.

The Chicago delegation called on the President to-day, and presented the views of the delegation upon the pending measure for relief. The President expressed himself as quite in favor of the general ends sought by the delegation. To-day, by unanimous consent, on motion, the Logan Relief bill was recommitted to the Finance Committee, for the purpose of allowing the Chicago delegation to have a hearing in the matter. Subsequently, Senator Sherman appointed next Monday morning as the time when the Committee would receive the delegation. The latter will urge that the Senate abandon the bill in its present shape and take up Burchard's, as first reported from the House, so as to avoid the return of the measure for further debate and action in the House. Logan's substitute, which passed the Senate, only differed from Burchard's by the insertion of words so as to definitely provide that material on which drawbacks were allowed should be imported for and actually used in building within the burnt district. The delegation contends that this point was sufficiently guarded in Burchard's bill, which provided that said materials shall have been imported and used during the term of one year from and after date of fire. The delegation claims that this is virtually the same in effect as the amendment in Logan's bill, since very little of what would fall within the terms of the bill, and which was imported previous to the fire, was saved. From consultations members of the delegation have had with Senators, they feel confident that, with the aid of the votes of those who were absent when reconsideration was carried the House bill can be carried, and so the matter ended without a return to the House. Several of the delegation consider the most difficult part of this plan, however, is that which requires the Senate to abandon the verbal and technical amendment attached to the House bill. From the temper of the House, they fear that considerable opposition will manifest itself in the House in case the measure comes back to it in any shape, as those interests opposed to the bill have taken great pains to forward remonstrances to many members, and quite a number who favored the bill when passed, are now certain to oppose it. If the delegation cannot induce the Committee to agree upon the original House bill, they will next support Morrill's amendment, and ask to have white lead, linseed oil, and various forms of iron added to the list.

BILL IN REGARD TO NATIONAL BANKS IN CERTAIN CASES.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency have agreed to the following bill:

"The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to receive United States notes on deposit, without interest, from National Banks in the cities of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis, in sums of not less than $10,000, and to issue certificates therefor in such form as the Secretary may prescribe, and of denomination of not less than $5,000, which certificates shall be payable on demand in United States notes at the places where deposits therefor are made, and certificates shall be held and counted by said banks as part of their legal reserve, and be used by said banks in settlement of their Clearing House balances, and that nothing in this act shall authorize any expansion or contraction of the currency."

NEW YORK CENTRAL SCRIP.

Assessor Lathrop and Supervisor Smyth, of the Albany District, appointed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to examine the whole question of taxing New York Central scrip, conclude as follows: "We conclude, therefore, that the issue of these certificates was in effect an increase of capital based wholly on the prospective increase of revenue, and not a dividend of, or substitute for, accrued profits, and that whatever the obligation of the company may have been at that time, or may now be, for tax in respect of undivided profits accruing during the whole or any part of the period from 1862 to 1868, the distribution of these certificates did not create a liability to tax, and, therefore, the company was not liable for the assessment from which it has appealed." This report has been disapproved by Commissioner Douglass, and the decision of the latter furnished the Associated Press to-night.

A DECISION OF COMMISSIONER DOUGLASS' OVERRULED.

Secretary Boutwell has overruled the decision of Commissioner Douglass suspending the collection of the tax on canned fruits, jellies, &c., and Schedule C, until Congress acts, so that the collection of the tax will proceed for the present.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN CINCINNATI.

The bill for the new public buildings in Cincinnati, which has been reported favorably from the Senate Finance Committee, will doubtless pass as it came from the House.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The note of Earl Granville, sent to Secretary Fish through General Schenck, was read to the Cabinet to-day. A general conversation ensued, continuing several hours, in which the merits of the questions presented concerning the interpretation of the Treaty of Washington were discussed. There may be a further conference on the subject, when the reply of the Secretary of State to the friendly note shall have been prepared. While this Government does not seem disposed to modify its statement of the case, it will doubtless respond to the British objections in such a spirit as will show its earnest desire for the settlement of the questions at issue in a manner altogether honorable to both nations, through the tribunal of arbitrators provided by the treaty. This is known to be the desire of the President and members of the Cabinet.

Application was made to-day for a copy of the British note for publication, but without success, the refusal being based on the ground that to furnish it would not only be against precedent, but disrespectful to the British Government at this stage of the proceedings; and it was further said to-night, by a high executive officer, that not even the substance of the British note could now be communicated through an official source, nor had it been repeated to any private parties. At the same time it was remarked that, as the note was of a friendly character and couched in delicate language, and as the reply would be in like temper, there was, therefore, no cause whatever for apprehension as to the continuance of peace between the two countries.

Hon. Charles Francis Adams remained at the Executive Mansion but a short time after the Cabinet assembled, having spent a few minutes in conversation with them.

THE COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

Representatives Shellabarger, of Ohio; Shelder, of Louisiana; Sawyer, of Wisconsin; Lynch, of Maine; Townsend, of New York constitute the sub-committee of the Committee of Commerce to prepare a bill for the revival of American commerce.

FORTIFICATION BILL.

The House Committee on Appropriations to-day completed the Fortification bill, appropriating nearly $2,000,000.

CABINET MEETING.

The Cabinet assembled at noon until 3 o'clock, all the members remaining until the close. Nothing is yet known regarding the proceedings, other than the fact of the Queen's message having been laid before the meeting, and that there was a consultation thereon.

THE MARCH INTEREST.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the payment of interest due March 1st on the ten-forties from Monday next without rebate.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISIONS.

The following internal revenue decisions have been rendered:

1. Commissioner Douglass decides that the issue of interest certificates to the amount of $23,036,000 on the 19th day of December, 186-, by the New York Central Railroad Company, is substantially a scrip dividend, and taxable under internal revenue laws.

2. That the admission of the Company, made, and yet of record, when said certificates were issued, that they were based on the earnings of the road, and expenditures of the Company equal in amount to 80 per cent of the stock of the Company, $23,036,000 being the amount of scrip divided, is binding and not to be disregarded as against the rights of the Government, though subsequently contradicted by the testimony of the counsel of the Company. That the Commissioner, in the matter of admissions and contradictory explanations has the power of a Court to judge of and accept or reject explanatory evidence.

3. That only such earnings, incomes, gains, or profits as are represented after September, 1862, the date of the first Income Tax law, are liable to taxation.

4. That the measure of valuation for taxation for scrip dividends is generally the market value, but that where, by admission of the Company, the scrip actually represents dollar for dollar of its face, then the valuation thus solemnly given by the Company will prevail in adjusting taxation.

5. That as much dividend as belongs to the period from September, 1862, to September, 1868, is to be taxed. In this case the dividend covering in the time fifteen years' earnings, etc., six-fifteenths of the whole being the proportion of the amount between 1862 and 1868, is what must be taxed. In this case six-fifteenths amount to $9,214,400 on which a tax of 5 per cent should be collected.

THE NORTH CAROLINA SENATORSHIP.

Senator Logan is engaged in preparing a report for himself and Senators Morton and Thurman against the claim of General Abbott to the vacant seat from North Carolina, and Senator Carpenter, for himself and Mr. Rice, is preparing a minority report in favor of Abbott. The credentials of Governor Vance have never been before the Committee on Elections and Privileges. This case disposed of, the question concerning the validity of the choice of General Ransom by the Legislature will next be considered. It is anticipated that this subject will occasion a prolonged debate in the Senate.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations: Henry A. Eastman, Register of the Land Office at Prescott, Arizona; John G. Gasman, Agent for the Yankton Sioux Indians in Dakota; George P. Tucker, Receiver of Public Moneys at Lincoln, Nebraska; Clayton E. Davis, United States Attorney for Minnesota; DeForest Porter, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Arizona.

THE NEW YORK COLLECTORSHIP.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—The *Herald's* Washington despatch says that it is stated that Collector Arthur, of New York, has tendered his resignation, and that the place has been offered to Treasurer Spinner, who declined it.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Collector Arthur says he has not resigned.

EDUCATIONAL.

The bill was introduced by Senator Morrill, of Vermont, to-day, and referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, appropriating to each State in which Agricultural Colleges have been established, in accordance with the law of 1862, one million acres of public lands for their further endowment and support. No mineral lands are to be taken under this act.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.

MEMORIAL.

Mr. SPRAGUE presented the resolution of the Legislature of Rhode Island, protesting against interference with the inhabitants of the Indian Territory.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to abolish stock gambling.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the following bills, with amendments: Authorizing the construction of railroad bridges across the Ohio River at Mount Vernon, and near Evansville, Ind.; establishing a Collection District at Duluth, and creating St. Paul a port of delivery.

ANOTHER BRIDGE.

A bill was introduced by Mr. BLAIR, authorizing a bridge over the Missouri River at Boonville, Mo.

SURVEY BILL.

On motion of Mr. Sumner, the bill was passed to provide for the survey of the harbor and river of Washington, D. C.

THE SUMNER RESOLUTION.

The resolution to investigate the alleged sale of arms to the French was then taken up.

Mr. COLE endeavored to have the final vote taken at 5 o'clock, but Senator Trumbull took the floor and addressed the Senate. He said that every effort at reform in this body was met by assaults upon those who make the effort, by an aspersion upon their motives, and by charges of bad party faith.

Mr. TRUMBULL continued: Questions affecting the purity of the Government and welfare of the public are, in the opinion of some members of this body who assume to be the peculiar exponents of the Republican party, no longer to be decided on their merits, but only with a view to their bearing on the party. Chief among those who would subordinate the public welfare to party stands the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton). In the discussion of the resolution under consideration he has devoted two or three hours to assaults on those who have felt it to be their duty to move this investigation, and not content with that he has taken occasion to wander away from the subject, and talk about a Senatorial cabal. I do not know by what authority any member of this body assumes to be the peculiar exponent of the Republican party or even Administration. I intend to say something in reply to the repeated assaults that have been made by those who assume to be better Republicans than their fellow Senators. I intend to show the course of these Senators, and before I have done, unless I misunderstand what the principles of the Republican party are, I think I shall be able to show that he who stands foremost here on all occasions to denounce others as assaulting the party, has himself forgotten the principles on which the Republican party was founded, and is himself at war with them.

Mr. Trumbull then reviewed the course of the majority in the Senate, on the question of removing Mr. Sumner from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations, on the resolution to investigate the management of the New York Custom House, and on the pending resolution, and insisted that on each of these questions the majority had avowed and acted, not with reference to the right or wrong involved, but wholly with reference to the supposed interests of the party. The Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton), speaking of the position of Mr. Sumner, had boldly said that the question was not as to the propriety of the act, but was whether the majority intended to stand by the organization and usages of the party. That was a standard of duty for Senators acting under oath. When it was proposed to investigate the abuses in the New York Custom House the Senator from Indiana did all he could to defeat it, but now he boasts that it has vindicated itself from suspicion, that it was a white-washing Committee. That Committee had not yet made its report, and he (Trumbull) would not assail it; but its conduct in making the investigation was public and was somewhat remarkable. Witnesses who testified that Custom House officers had interfered with the Legislature at New York were asked whether they were not there themselves for the same purpose, as if the people had not the right to take part in politics, and as if the Committee could call people to account for their political action. He had seen it stated, too, that notice had been given that witnesses brought before the Committee for the purposes of exposing corruption and malfeasance in office were themselves to be prosecuted—a good way to encourage witnesses to testify. Again, on the pending resolution, the same old cry of party, party, had been raised, and the Senators who moved the resolution were threatened with fine and imprisonment. He would not comment upon the motives of the Senators, but the people were thoroughly aroused against fraud and corruption everywhere, and they would understand the motives of these Senators very well. The Senator from Indiana had denounced the platform of the Liberal Republicans as anti-Republican, and essentially Democratic, and he would now undertake to show that the man who held that view did not know the meaning of Republicanism.

He then went over the resolutions in the platform, one by one, and insisted that they were all in complete accord with the principles of the Republican party. They were the principles he had contended for through all his public life, and, God helping him, he would contend for them to the end.

Mr. MORTON said Mr. Trumbull had come into the Senate with a prepared speech containing two things. An assault upon him (Morton), and a defense of the Missouri Liberal Republican movement, and its platform. It was unnecessary for him to show further than he had shown already that that was a movement designed to divide and defeat the Republican party. He was sorry that Mr. Trumbull had identified himself with it, but as he had done so others could not do less than recognize the fact. Mr. Trumbull had pretended that there was no evidence that the Cincinnati Convention was to make a nomination for the Presidency. He (Morton) thought there was no doubt about that, but he would have the Secretary read from the speech of Governor Gratz Brown, of Missouri, the leader of the movement, to show that a nomination was to be made by that Convention. Governor Brown in that speech delicately intimated that he expected the nomination himself, but at the same time expressed a willingness to stand aside for a stronger man from another State, and he (Morton) believed it was generally understood that Senator Trumbull was to be the candidate. The people generally understood that the Senator had stepped out of the Republican party; stepping, however, within easy returning distance, and was standing with his back all chalked over, "Barkis is willin'." [Laughter.] Mr. Morton reiterated the statement that the Liberal Republican platform was essentially Democratic, and that he based his criticism on the resolution which declared the Ku-Klux law unconstitutional. He said there was still rebellion in the South, and he believed more men had been killed and wounded by the Ku-Klux during the last four years than were killed in the war of 1812.

Mr. MORTON then criticised Mr. Trumbull's votes on the Amnesty bill, and insisted that if he and Mr. Tipton had voted for the bill as amended, instead of against it, it would have passed by a three fourths vote. The Senator, Mr. Trumbull, talked much about Civil Service reform, but he had been informed to-day that that very Senator had made one hundred and three recommendations to office since the administration had came into power.

Mr. TRUMBULL said he had no means of knowing how many he had made, but he was satisfied that in the last five years he had not made a dozen recommendations, and that there were no men in office who was placed there at his request.

Mr. MORTON said he was authorized to say that Mr. Trumbull had made 103 recommendations.

Mr. TRUMBULL remarked that he would like to see the evidence.

Mr. MORTON said the Senator (Mr. Trumbull) had charged that he (Morton) had attempted to defeat the investigation by raising the cry of party. That charge was not true; but he acknowledged that he was a party man. Party was an indispensable instrument for the enforcement of a principle which he believed necessary for the salvation of the country. Mr. Morton claimed that Mr. Trumbull had always been a party man, and had received at the hands of the Republican party the highest honor that could be conferred with the exception of the Presidency, and now if he wished to desert that party he wished to know it. If he intends to come forward and support the nominee of the 5th of June now is a good time to say it. As I said the other day, I don't want to be cheated, and I don't want my party to be cheated. Breckenridge, Toombs, and Slidell having decided to go into the rebellion staid behind in this chamber to betray the Government and country. I hope their example will not be followed by others. If they mean to leave us I can bid them good-bye; but I am not willing they shall remain and fight us from our own camp.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. NYE obtained the floor, but yielded to a motion to go into executive session. The Senate went executive session, and soon after adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PETITIONS.

Mr. GETZ presented petitions for a law licensing distilleries according to their capacity.

Mr. MYERS presented a petition from Philadelphians, asking for the erection of Government buildings in that city.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill coming up, Mr. VOORHEES spoke against it, because it contained an appropriation for the Consul at Havana. He said he did not speak for the annexation of Cuba, but for the recognition of her independence. Why the United States should allow Spain to insult the American flag and not retaliate was more than he could say. He had a list of eight peaceful American citizens who had been shot in cold blood, and nineteen who are languishing in Cuban prisons. Others had property confiscated. The American name and authority had been treated with supreme contempt. He referred to the execution of the students and to the latest decree of Valmaseda, which he said was one of extermination. Even poor, disordered Mexico had acknowledged the belligerent rights of the Cubans, while this country, with all it boasted power, hearing the dogs of war rending the flesh and crushing the bones of their victims, was silent. It was a sad, a miserable spectacle; a most pitiful spectacle, and what made it still worse was, that within three months after the first gun was fired on Fort Sumter, Spain had recognized the belligerent rights of the Southern Confederacy.

Mr. GARFIELD hoped the House would be very slow to take any measure in regard to Cuba, to Spain, to Great Britain, or to any other nation with which we are now at peace, to harrass, and irritate, and deepen angry feelings which already existed.

Mr. BANKS said he did not anticipate any difficulty with Great Britain or with Spain, but he believed that the best way to secure peace was the assertion of our rights and preparation to defend them. He had listened to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Voorhees) with great pleasure, and he heartily concurred with most of his views; but if the House wanted to break off our relations with Spain, it should strike at the Minister of Spain, the Consul in Cuba.

Debate being closed, Mr. HOLMAN moved to strike out the enacting clause. Rejected—9 to 110.

The amendment advancing the Russian mission to the first-class, and the Japanese mission to the second class, and reducing the Central American missions to one Minister at Nicaragua were severally agreed to, and the bill passed.

COLLEGE WAR CLAIM.

The House went into Committee of the Whole and took up the bill to reimburse the College of William and Mary, in Virginia, for property destroyed during the war by disorderly soldiers of the United States.

Mr. STRONG opposed the bill, and stated that out of 103 Democratic members only 11 had voted for the bill to extend education to the poor Unionists of the South, and now they were all found voting solidly for this treasonable and aristocratic institution, and establishing a precedent which would take hundreds of millions out of the Treasury.

Mr. BLAIR (Mich.), Mr. FARNSWORTH, GARFIELD, and Mr. STOUGHTON opposed the bill.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Committee rose, without taking action, and the House adjourned. The session to-morrow will be for general debate only.

IOWA.

The Weather at Council Bluffs—Heavy Arrivals of Freight from the Pacific—The Japs Expected in Chicago Sunday Morning—Murder Trial.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Feb. 23.—The weather is clear and still, with the thermometer 63 degrees above at 2 p. m. The ice in the Missouri River is growing weak rapidly. Only a few trains ventured across yesterday and none to-day. The ice bridge is kept in place by prompt repairs of the sections which settle. Freight is arriving from the West freely. Some thirty cars of tea, silk, and wool, which have been long delayed in the mountains, were received to-day, a total of one hundred since the blockade was raised. The Japanese will reach this point on Sunday morning, and will go forward in five splendid Pullman Palace Sleepers, accompanied by two dining cars. They will arrive in Chicago Monday morning about 2 o'clock, by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road.

The preliminary trial of John S. Goss, for the murder of Henry Brown, has been pending six days, and will probably reach a conclusion to-morrow.

MISSOURI.

The State Republican Convention—Music, Songs, and Enthusiasm—Organization of the Delegation to the National Convention—A Serenade, Etc.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 23.—After the adoption of a platform by the Republican Convention, at Jefferson City, last night, a band entered the hall, playing "The Union Forever." Instantly the whole Convention rose to its feet, and the wildest enthusiasm prevailed. Hats were thrown up, and cheer upon cheer rent the air; and finally all joined in accompanying the band by singing the chorus, following it with "John Brown," "The Star Spangled Banner," and other popular and patriotic airs.

After the adjournment of the Convention the delegates elected to the National Convention assembled, and General Benjamin was elected Chairman, and G. A. Mosier appointed Secretary. It was agreed to meet at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in St. Louis, on Friday, June 1, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

The State Central Committee also met and organized, by the election of Hon. Henry Blow, Chairman; N. M. Harris, Secretary, and Constantine Maguire, Treasurer.

At a late hour several members of the Legislature improvised a serenade to Governor Brown, which was acknowledged by that gentleman in a brief speech.

The new Democratic Central Committee of the county organized yesterday by the election of Charles G. Goneer Chairman.

A St. Louis Daniel Come to Judgment.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 23.—Judge Culen, of the Police Court, gave a decision to-day tending to revive confidence in the administration of justice in the City Courts and restore a feeling of security to the citizens. Harry Hawkins, who shot and dangerously wounded August Eisner on the street at midnight, a week or two ago, was brought before the Police Court to-day. The Prosecuting Attorney stated that Eisner had no desire to prosecute, believing Hawkins shot him by mistake, and he, the Attorney, would like the Judge's opinion as to withdrawing the case. Judge Culen said to do so would be compounding a felony, which is a violation of law. This attack was not against an individual alone, but a blow at society. Crime has held high carnival throughout the country, and it is time that Judges and Prosecuting Attorneys should show the citizens that no compounding will be made to cheat justice. The time has come when courts are held in contempt, and some of our citizens rush to mob law for security. So long as I am on this Bench it shall be the purpose of the Court to protect society, and show those guilty of infractions of the law that they will be visited with speedy and even-handed justice. I, therefore, insist on placing the prosecuting witness under heavy bond to appear against the prisoner. Eisner being still confined to his bed, and Hawkins being unable to procure bail, the case was continued, and the prisoner remanded to jail.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—An area of low barometer will probably move eastward over Indiana and Michigan to the lower Lakes on Saturday, preceded by brisk southwest winds, extending on Friday night eastward to New York, and Kentucky. Increasing cloudiness and possibly light rain will prevail on the Gulf coast on Saturday, and southeast winds and cloudy weather prevail from Georgia to Massachusetts.

Dangerous winds are not anticipated on Friday night, on the Atlantic coast, but northeasterly gales are probable for Lake Superior, and a local, severe storm is indicated for San Francisco.

FOREIGN.

Russia Contemplates a Radical Change of Policy Toward Poland.

Continued Efforts to Secure a Fusion Between French Legitimists and Orleanists.

The Legitimist Gathering at Antwerp Causing Much Excitement.

Fifty Foreigners Murdered by Brazilian Outlaws.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The *Telegraph* has just issued an extra containing the purported reply of the American Government to Lord Granville's note on the Alabama case. The paper is in great demand.

The steamers Assyria, Peruvian, and England have arrived out.

The workingman killed by the American named Minor, having left a destitute family, the Americans in London are subscribing for the relief of the sufferers.

Queen Victoria has returned from Osborne to Windsor where she will remain so as to be in readiness to participate in the thanksgiving services at St. Paul's Cathedral on Tuesday next. It is impossible that his Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, may not be able to attend the Cathedral on that day. The *Standard*, this morning, says the Prince is suffering from a slight indisposition which may compel him to be absent.

Although the appointment of Lord Northbrook to the Viceroyship of India has been pronounced premature, there is but little doubt that he will ultimately be made.

The Marquis of Landsdowne will probably succeed Lord Northbrook as Under Secretary of State for War.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Mr. Mancktou, conservative, has been elected to Parliament from North Nottinghamshire to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Speaker Denison. In the House of Commons to-night Mr. Bentinck gave notice that he should at an early day move that the divisions of the House be conducted by ballot.

Hugesson, under Colonial Secretary replying to Dalrymple's inquiry, said that collisions between American and colonial fishermen were in the opinion of the Government impossible, but precautions would be taken.

RUSSIA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—A late letter has the following from Russia:

"The latest and most astounding political news is that Russia, in order to outflank the Austrian policy in Gallicia, intends to try one more experiment with the Poles. She proposes to conciliate them by allowing them a certain amount of national resurrection and independence. This may seem even stranger than fiction, but there is truth in it. The present Emperor, not unlike Alexander I., has a touch of the romantic, and, after having crushed with an iron heel the unfortunate Poles so that they are utterly unable to rise by their own strength, may now think of extending to them a lifting hand, and making them his friends. His motive may be seasoned somewhat with political ambition. An influential party in Russia much desires such reconciliation in the interest of Panslavism, which in Austria is now a question of life or death to the Constitution. In case Austria were to decide on giving the Gallicians autonomy, it would react upon Russian Poland, and become a serious difficulty to the St. Petersburg Cabinet. Much as the world imagines that Poland lies bleeding at the feet of the Czar, there is nevertheless a possibility that political combinations may partly restore this unfortunate nation. The worst trouble is that the Poles have always been extravagant in their demands, and even to-day they consider their boundaries as embracing even Dantzic and Odessa."

FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—It is said that the Government will make the passage of the bill increasing its power over the press a Cabinet question. The *Gaulois* has been succeeded by a new paper, *L'Etoile*. The suppression of this journal is expected.

The royalist manifesto, on which the hopes of a fusion of the Legitimist and Orleanist parties is based, is still circulating among the members of the Right in the Assembly for additional signatures. The document has not yet been printed, and its terms are kept secret. The prime leaders in the movement have addressed a note to the papers, stating that the publication of the document is withheld at present in order to avert agitation; that the list of signatures is increasing, and that when the crisis comes the party will be found ready.

ITALY.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—A despatch from Rome says that General Sherman and party previous to their departure from Naples, had a pleasant interview of an hour's duration with the Pope. The party also called on Cardinal Antonelli, who gave them a cordial welcome.

ROME, Feb. 23.—The Pope, in consistory, yesterday, pre-canonized twenty-eight Bishops, including four for dioceses in America.

A letter from Florence, Jan. 24, says a fire there the day previous rendered two hundred families houseless, and dependent on charity for sustenance.

BELGIUM.

ANTWERP, Feb. 23.—Monseigneur Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, and Dukes Rohan and Tremaille, have arrived here. The numbers of strangers is constantly increasing, and their presence causes much agitation in the city. To-night the streets were occupied by tumultuous crowds, and the police are out in force.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Feb. 23.—Mr. Jay, American Minister, gave a supper party last night in honor of Washington's birthday, which brought together a large and brilliant company. Among the guests present were members of the British Embassy.

Herr Hengelmueller has been appointed Secretary of the Austrian Legation at Washington.

AFRICA.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The mail steamer from the Cape of Good Hope has arrived.

Encouraging reports from the diamond fields continued to reach Cape Town. Diamonds were selling at auction at a decline of 25 per cent on the prices reported by the previous steamer.

Good order had been restored among the miners. Several persons who were prominent in the lynching operations had been arrested and punished.

WEST INDIES.

NEW YORK, Feb 23.—Kingston (Jamaica) dates of the 9th inst. state that memorial services in honor of the slaughtered students in Havana were held on the 20th ult.

The British troops are being withdrawn from Jamaica.

Port au Prince dates to the 3d inst. state that another revolution is probable.

The National Palace is believed to have been set on fire by the disaffectionists.

The Haytien National Treasury is empty, and the German Government demand pecuniary damages for outrages on its subjects, while France insists on taking the customs' duties for similar outrages.

HAVANA, Feb. 23.—The insurgent General, Manuel Agramonte, who surrendered to the Spanish authorities, has issued a document to his late companions in arms, which deprecates the continuance of the war and asks them to surrender to the Spaniards.

SOUTH AMERICA.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Mail advices from Brazil state that a band of Gauchos assassins, under the lead of Chilian, killed in one day some fifty foreigners, near the River Plate. The foreigners, aided by the authorities, turned upon the murderous band, killed ten, and took eighteen prisoners. The leader of the villains was taken from the jail and lynched. It was expected that the rest of the prisoners would be shot by the towns-people.

South American advices state that twelve persons were killed on the Santiago railroad near Tabor, by the breaking of an axle.

The editors of the Peruvian *Nacional* have been released from imprisonment, but the paper has been suppressed.

SWITZERLAND.

BERLIN, Feb. 23.—The feud existing between the Alsatian and German workmen, in this city, yesterday culminated in a serious riot, which was suppressed by the authorities. Twelve of the ring-leaders were arrested. Many were severely injured.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Joseph W. Briggs, Special Agent of the Post Office Department and only brother of James A. Briggs, Esq., of New York, died at his residence in Cleveland, last evening, aged 53.

—J. S. Johnson was shot and killed by Deputy Sheriff C. C. Powell, of Arcadelphia, Ark., on Tuesday night in a personal encounter. Powell escaped.

—John Thomas, son of Jas. H. Thomas, formerly member of Congress from Tennessee, was found on Thursday on the road to Pulaski in a dying condition. He is supposed to have been thrown from his horse.

—"The National Engineers' Gift Enterprise," of Milwaukee, has culminated in the arrest of the President, Charles D. Smith, who bailed himself out and left for parts unknown.

—The Anchor Line steamer India, India, from Glasgow for New York, 27 days out, has arrived at Halifax with an American fishing schooner in tow. The steamer lost her rudder on the 8th, and on the 21st fell in with the schooner, which she engaged to tow astern and steer the steamer. She has 100 passengers on board.

—A Baltimore paper publishes an article charg-

ing the Rev. L. V. Huston, a distinguished minister of that city, with the seduction of several young ladies connected with the Sunday school of his church, St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal.

—Wm. R. Holcomb was shot and instantly killed at Columbia, Tenn., on Thursday evening, by his nephew, Henry Holcomb. Frank Aysdelett, a policeman, subsequently shot and killed Edward Kuhn, whom he attempted to arrest, and who was shooting at a crowd near his door. Kuhn was a partner of William Holcomb, whose body had been placed in his saloon. Both of the men-slayers are regarded as justifiable.

RAILROAD DISASTER.

A Train Breaks Through a Bridge on the Louisville & Cincinnati Short Line Railroad—Two Persons Killed and Fifty-two Injured.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 23.—A passenger train coming north on the Louisville & Cincinnati short-line Railroad, due at Covington, Ky., at 6 o'clock this afternoon, fell through the bridge three miles north of Eliston Station. Twenty-six passengers were on the train, and it is reported that all were more or less injured, and several killed. No other particulars are yet received.

LATER.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 23.—The following is a partial list of casualties on the Short Line Railroad accident: —— Brock, from Sparta, Ky., killed; Maggie Cowers, Rush Creek, Perry County, O., injured; S. Halls, Memphis, slight; P. L. Childs, leg broken; E. C. McMichael, Anchorage, Ky., in hip; W. S. Tull, leg broken and badly burnt; Samuel Fox, hurt; Ira Degraff, badly injured; Mrs. Jeanette Levi, Mobile, burnt badly; M. Shea, badly hurt; Bud Voris, slight.

The bridge was of iron and wood, known as the Finck suspension truss. It was twenty-five feet high, and seventy feet span. It rested on two stone abutments, and was considered safe. The train reached the bridge at 11:30 a. m., running about twenty miles per hour. The locomotive passed over safely only before the structure went down, and with it two passenger coaches, tender, baggage, express and mail car, and piling all together in one mass of ruin below. The front passenger car was reduced to splinters, while the others fared but little better. The fragments of the front car were soon in flames, but by the promptness of Dallas Pullam, the engineer, they were subdued. About sixty-five passengers were on board. Of this number two were killed and fifty-two wounded. Surgeons and supplies went from Covington at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and a locomotive followed with other surgeons a short time later. The wounded were cared for and placed in cars.

The passengers say the wounded were heaped in a horrid mass, and that the scene following was exciting in the extreme. Wounded passengers joined with citizens from the surrounding country, and officers of the train, in the work of extricating the bodies. The killed were, John G. Brock, of of Sparta, Owen County, Ky., and Harrison Julian, the colored porter of the train. Both were badly mutilated. The mail agent was wounded, but not badly. Trains took the wounded, as soon as possible, to Covington, arriving at 6:30 in the evening. The following is a list of the wounded: S. H. Albertson, Brownsville, Tenn., head and shoulders badly; Mrs. Levy, Columbus, Miss., head badly; Craig Mitchell, Louisville, teeth knocked back and head injured badly; N. B. Jacobs, Warsaw, Ky., head and legs, badly; Dr. F. Tomlinson, Mt. Zion, Ky., arm broke and head hurt badly; Mike Madden, Louisville, slightly; W. Hukell, Louisville, severely in the hips; B. Varis, conductor, hurt all over, tongue bitten nearly in two, the stove falling on him; J. P. Mosely, LeGrange, Ky., slightly; Samuel Fox, Cincinnati, H. Klandpack, Newport, Ky., badly; Maggie Powers, Perry County, Ohio, severely; Frank Dammoth, Portsmouth, O., badly; Robert Sherrard, Canton, Miss., severe; Andy Perron, Portsmouth, O., hip and head; P. McKent, Cincinnati, head, badly; J. G. Scroggs, Bagdad, Ky., back, leg and arm; John A. Hawes, New Liberty, Ky., shoulder and side; Stephen Allen, New Orleans, slightly; Mrs. Odell, breast and back; two children of same, both hurt, one only slightly; Nellie Clark, Chillicothe, Ohio, slightly; Carrie McGhee, Lincoln Furnace, Ohio, slightly; Wm. Clark, Chillicothe, Ohio, leg crushed; J. L. Leitt, Oakland Station, Ky., slightly; J. L. Ledman, Express Messenger, slightly; T. J. Martindale and wife, Racine, Wis.; M. Shay, Covington, Ky., badly cut; C. A. Collin, Cleveland, face cut and breast injured; Fred. Shafer, Cincinnati, slightly; A. E. Hewitt, Derby, Conn., slightly; C. B. Degroffs and Mrs. Ira DeGraffe, Winona, Minn., all slightly; J. B. Martin, mail agent, Louisville, badly; H. Childs, Covington, Ky., badly; Commissioner P. Conyers, Zion Station, slightly; Wm. Tull, badly; Thos. Gayle, New Liberty, Ky., severely; Samuel Maddox, Poplar Grove, Ky., badly; E. C. McMichael, Anchorage, Ky., severely; Jas. M. Hall, bridge carpenter, slightly; J. S. Todd, Louisville, slightly; Mary Martin, Springfield, O., badly, child of same slightly.

When the train with the wounded arrived at Covington the sufferers were conveyed to the hotels and St. Elizabeth Hospital. Wm. Tull, of Louisville, will probably die. The clothing of many of the passengers was literally torn from their bodies. Dallas Pullam, engineer of the train, was the only person escaping injury.

The cause of the bridge giving way is not explained. Some of the mail and all of the newspapers were lost in the fire. The Covington and Cincinnati mails were saved.

UTAH.

Proceedings in the Constitutional Convention—Polygamy Sacrificed as a Condition Precedent to Admission—The Pacific Road Open—Sale of a Mine.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 23.—There was great excitement in the Convention to-day on the passage of Section 5 of an ordinance which agrees that the terms prescribed by Congress as a condition precedent to admission, if ratified by a majority vote, at the time, and under the regulation prescribed by this Convention, shall thereupon constitute a part of the ordinance. Many delegates strongly opposed it. The Mormons are generally indignant at being forced to sacrifice their hobby polygamy. The resolution finally passed through the efforts mainly of Prophet Fitch and Elder Cannon, who are accused by the Mormons of being influenced by the most mercenary motives.

Bitter dissatisfaction is expressed by the Mormon press and church at the appointment, by the Governor, of Justice Strickland to fill the vacancy during the temporary absence of McKean. The appointment merited the approbation of the entire liberal party.

The famous Flagstaff mine, at Little Cottonwood, has been sold, with the Buel furnaces, for $1,500,000.

Jas. Heath, the mail robber, has been arrested at Fort Laramie.

The Mississippi River Break-Up.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 23.—After nearly three months' partial or entire suspension to navigation from the city south, the ice gorges broke up and ran out to day, and the river is now open to all Southern points. The gorge above the bridge piers broke about 3 o'clock, since when the great measure of ice has been floating past the city. So far as known no damage is done, except the shoving of a ferry or two and two or three barges on the bank.

A despatch from Alton says the Mississippi is open up to Grafton, and the Illinois is expected to break up in a day or two. The steamers at the levees are rapidly loading, and several will leave to-morrow for the Lower Mississippi, and the Arkansas and Red Rivers.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Masonic.

WM. B. WARREN LODGE, No. 209, A. F. & A. M. Regular Communication this (SATURDAY) evening at 7½ o'clock, for business and work. Visiting Brethren cordially invited.
SAM'L C. SMITH, Secretary.

Masonic.

Special convocation of Washington Chapter, No. 43, R. A. M., this evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on R. A. Degree.
JOHN WHITLEY, Secretary.

FOR SALE

BRICK AND TILE MACHINE

For sale or exchange for what it will bring. Is one of the best in the market. GEO. H. HESS, Corner LaSalle and Monroe sts.

FOR SALE.

Corner of Madison and Franklin-sts., 81 ft on Madison by 183 ft on Franklin, in one or more lots. 90 ft on Wells-st., between Monroe and Madison. Inquire of WM. BORDEN, 214 East Madison-st.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A DIVIDEND or distributive payment of forty cents on the dollar of the debts of the North American Fire Insurance Company, of the city of New York, is ready to be made among all those creditors of the said company who have exhibited their claims as creditors and whose debts have been ascertained, as follows:

1st. All debts entitled to a preference under the laws of the United States.

2d. Judgment actually obtained against the said Company to the extent of the value of the real estate on which they shall respectively be liens; and

3d. All other creditors of such Company, in proportion to their respective demands, without giving any preference to debts due on specialties.

Office for payment, No. 191 Broadway, New York city; hours of payment between 10 a. m. and 2 p. m., of each day.

Dated New York, Feb. 20, 1872.
W. BLACKSTONE, Receiver.
VAN VORST & BRADFORD, Attorneys for Receiver, 106 Broadway, New York.

NOTICE.

The Stewart Fund being expended, applications of Widows and Single Women not receiving aid from other sources and heretofore self-supporting, will be made to the Committee on Special Relief.
N. S. BOUTON, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Copying Books and Presses

AT CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.'S, Nos. 11, 13 and 15 North Desplaines-st., and 541 Wabash-av.

Bankers' Stationery,

At CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.'S, 11, 13 and 15 North Desplaines-st., and 541 Wabash-av.

20 Pieces of Music for One Dollar.

Why buy high-priced Music when you can select from our Catalogue of over 600 pieces? Any 20 pieces of Sheet Music, printed on splendid paper, arranged for the piano, will be mailed on receipt of $1. Catalogue free. Address BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, Publisher, 29 Beekman-st., New York.

MUSIC, ETC.

Sheet Music, Music Books, Musical Instruments, Strings, Etc.

The Largest Stock, The Best Assortment, The Greatest Variety, The Lowest Prices.

Dealers whose orders are not satisfactorily attended to elsewhere, will find it for their interest to give us a trial. Our facilities for the execution of general Music orders are unequalled.

LYON & HEALY,

WABASH-AV., COR. SIXTEENTH-ST.

Branch, 287 West Madison-st.

KITCHEN OUTFITS.

COMPLETE

Kitchen Outfits

AT LOW RATES AT CHURCH'S 'HOUSKEEPERS' RESORT'

349 STATE-ST.,

Burnt District, near Harrison-st.

INSURANCE.

BUFFALO FIRE AND MARINE,
WESTERN, OF BUFFALO.
BUFFALO CITY.
CLEVELAND.
STATE, OF CLEVELAND.

Adjusted Claims purchased at highest market price, by

C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND,

386 WABASH-AV.

Washington Ins. Co.,

NEW YORK.

The undersigned, Receiver of said Company, has this day declared a dividend of forty per cent, payable to creditors on and after Monday, 26th inst.

Claimants will please call on JAMES B. MILLER, Notary Public, 472 Wabash-av., and sign and acknowledge receipt, and remit them for collection.
GEO. C. SATTERLEE, Receiver.
New York, Feb. 20, 1872.

Western, Buffalo Fire & Marine, Buffalo City.

I will buy, for a few days, claims against the above named Companies. FRANK M. BRUCE, 73 West Randolph-st.

Important Insurance Notice.

Parties desiring Insurance that is GOOD, will save time, annoyance, and money by leaving their business with us. We have "special" and reliable information as to the standing of Companies now writing here, and will guarantee our customers "sound indemnity." General Fire Insurance business transacted. E. H. BUTTON, Central Fire Insurance Agency, Room 9, 73 South Canal-st.

To the Policy-Holders

Of the Teutonia Fire Ins. Co., of Cleveland: We are buying all adjusted claims against above Company. Parties holding such claims can receive information at our office, 47 West Lake-st., basement.
GAENSSLEN BROS.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

FRANK BROTHERS,

LATE FRANK & CO.,

Importers and Jobbers of

NOTIONS, &c.,

Have removed to the spacious warerooms Nos. 184 and 186 East Monroe-st., near Wells, where they will exhibit to the trade a large and well-selected stock.

NOTICE.

We have removed our office to Room 38, Central Union Block, cor. Market and Madison-sts., entrance on Market-st.
MORSE, LOOMIS & CO.

BUSINESS CARDS.

To our Customers, Friends, and Acquaintance.

(Meat Market, established 1842.)

Washington Meat Market,

53 HUBBARD-COURT.

Before the fire, 58 to 62 Washington-st. Meat A No. 1, as formerly. All kinds of Meat. Our customers are our reference. Our name and reputation is a sufficient guarantee of the quality of our meat. After a while I shall transfer my business to my sons, RUDOLPH and ALBERT, and I can guarantee their business integrity.
RUDOLPH WEHRLE.

BAEDER, ADAMSON & CO.,

Manufacturers of

GLUE, CURLED HAIR,

Flint and Sand Paper, Ground Flint and Emery, Emery Paper and Emery Cloth, Saddlers' Hair, Cowhide Whips, etc.

47 SOUTH CANAL-ST., Chicago.

DR. LANDIS.

Office, 119 West Washington-st. Hours from 2 to 4, p. m.

R. W. DOBSON, S. G. RHOADES.

DOBSON & RHOADES,

Civil Engineers, City and County Surveyors, Rooms 3, Nos. 19 and 21 East Harrison-st., Chicago.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

C. S. RANKIN & CO.,

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

CINCINNATI, O.,

MANUFACTURE

Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters, Jail Work, Glass Pavements, Grates, Mantels, Railing, &c.

COAL.

CHEAPER COAL!

We are selling all sizes of LACKAWANNA and WILKESBARRE COAL at....$12.50
ERIE and WALNUT HILL....10.00
INDIANA BLOCK....8.00
HOCKING VALLEY....7.50
MINONK....6.00
WILMINGTON....6.00
PITTSBURGH, for Blacksmithing....11.00
LUMP LEHIGH....11.50
KENTUCKY CANNEL....11.50
DELIVERED.

Liberal reductions made for car lots.

Miner T. Ames & Co.,

No. 1 West Randolph-st.; corner Kinzie and Green; corner Kinzie and Elizabeth; and foot of Carpenter-st., North Branch.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

Possession immediate—One Basement, very light, 40x40. Also, possession May 1, Stores and Lofts in Brick Block, corner State-st. and Eldridge-court. Apply to BAIRD & BRADLEY, 354 Wabash-av.

INKS, &C.

INKS, MUCILAGE, &C.

Sanford's Writing Fluid, French Carmine Ink, Violet, Blue and Black Inks, Mucilage, Sealing Wax, &c.
SANFORD MANUFACTURING CO., 123 Fulton-st., Chicago.

FINANCIAL.

ST. JOSEPH & DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO.'S

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND

LAND GRANT BONDS

BEARING

8 PER CENT INTEREST, PAYABLE IN GOLD,

Free of Tax,

AND IN

Denominations of $1,000, $500, and $100,

Can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers throughout the United States.

The attractive features of these Securities are recognized in the fact that, although they have been but a short time on the market, they are nearly all absorbed, and but a small amount are now for sale.

They combine a perfect security with a liberal rate of interest. This interest accumulates light for, and easily borne by, the Company through the operation of the Sinking Fund created from sales of the Company's land, which in many cases draw interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum. The security behind them is ample to every particular, for they constitute a first lien on the railroad which will soon connect the city of St. Joseph, Mo. (an important railway centre), with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the bonds have a further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's munificent lands, amounting to 1,600,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage Indenture prohibits the sale of these lands at less than Four Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at 8 per cent, free of tax, payable February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New York. The interest in either New York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The present price of these bonds is 97½ and accrued interest in currency, from August 15, 1871. But they are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for lands sold by the Company. The right is reserved to advance the present selling price without notice.

Maps, circulars, documents, and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the bonds of the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division 8 per cent, recently placed by us at 97 1-2, being now quoted at from 101 1-2 to 102 1-2 and accrued interest.

TANNER & CO, Bankers,

NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate in the city or suburbs at current rates.
G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 70 South Canal-st.

MONEY TO LOAN,

In moderate sums, on first-class real estate security, payable in monthly instalments if desired, at the Mechanics' Savings Bank, 184 Twenty-second-st.

TO LOAN.

Money at 9 and 10 per cent interest on good city and suburban property.
SHELDON & WATERMAN, Room 30, cor. LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN.

We have several large sums to loan on business property for a term of years at 9 per cent interest, and loans of $2,000 at 10 per cent interest.
C. R. FIELD & CO., 418 Wabash-av.

BANK NOTE ENGRAVING.

(Incorporated November, 1859.)

THE

National Bank Note Company,

OFFICE,

NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

Engrave and Print Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks, Town, County, State and Railroad Bonds, Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c., In the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS devised by the Company, and PATENTED TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING and ALTERATIONS.

Plates Warranted for 30,000 Perfect Impressions.

NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

COLLARS.

The Latest Novelty.

ELMWOOD COLLAR,

Has a folded edge that prevents the corners turning up, and a fine cloth surface that makes it the most perfect imitation of a linen collar.

IT IS PERFECT FITTING, THE BEST STYLE, WILL KEEP CLEAN,

And can be worn longer than any other collar.

FOR SALE AT ALL

GENTS' FURNISHING STORES.

WANTED.

WANTED.

Republic Insurance Certificates of Indebtedness.
A. O. SLAUGHTER, 133 Wabash-av.

An Experienced Book-keeper,

Formerly with H. B. Claflin & Co., New York, wants a permanent situation at a moderate salary. Will go to any part of the country. Address A. S. BLAKE, Fort Dodge, Iowa.

To Vessel Men.

We want to purchase eight Barges suitable for lake navigation, of about 100 tons burthen each.
REYNOLDS & RICHBERG, Marine Lawyers, No. 5 Lind Block, n. w. cor. Randolph and Market-sts.

ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

Army Transportation.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Feb. 14, 1872.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m., March 18, 1872, for the transportation of Military, Indian, and Government supplies during the period commencing April 1, 1872, and ending Dec. 31, 1872, on the following route:

From Saint Louis, Mo., and Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to Fort Sill, Indian Territory and Forts Richardson and Griffin, Texas.

Bidders will state in their proposals the rates per one hundred (100) pounds at which the service will be performed from point to point.

The total weights to be transported will not exceed two million (2,000,000) pounds to each of the posts named as points of destination.

Bidders will state their places of residence, and each proposal must be accompanied by a deposit of $2,000 (notes, or certified check on some responsible banking house or bank, payable to the order of the undersigned), as a guarantee that in case the contract be awarded to him, the bidder will accept it, and enter into contract, with good and sufficient security, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement, said sum to be forfeited to the United States in case of failure by the party to whom the contract may be awarded to execute in due form such contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor must be in readiness for service within ten (10) days from the execution of the contract, and must have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with readily at the starting points of the route.

The contractor will be required to deliver at destination, within thirty (30) days, all stores turned over to him for transportation on or after Sept 1, 1872.

By order of the Quartermaster General.
L. C. EASTON,
Deputy Q. M. General U. S. Army,
C. Q. M. Dept. Mo.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of Carhart, Lewis & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Richard L. Carhart is alone authorized to sign the firm name and settle all accounts.
RICHARD L. CARHART.
CHAS. A. LEWIS.
Chicago, Feb. 22, 1872.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of Gage Bros. & Carhart, for the transaction of the wholesale hat, cap, and fur business, at 186 Michigan-av.
GAGE BROS. & CO.
RICHARD L. CARHART.
WILLIAM F. MALLORY.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between C. M. Weinberger and E. Weber is this day dissolved by mutual consent. C. M. Weinberger alone is authorized to sign the name of the firm, and to settle all accounts.
C. M. WEINBERGER.
E. WEBER.
Chicago, Feb. 20, 1872.

THE BRIBERY CASES.

A Field Day in the Criminal Court.

Three Aldermen, More or Less, Tried on Five Indictments.

The Prosecution Abandoned in the Carney Case.

Walsh Acquitted Because a Witness Refuses to Criminate Himself.

He is Then Arraigned on Another Indictment.

Busse's Second Case.

On the coming in of the Criminal Court, yesterday morning, the business of the trial of Aldermen charged with bribery being still in order, Busse's second cause was called.

Mr. Storrs stated that he was now ready to proceed with the motion for a change of venue in the indictment presented upon the testimony of Owen Dougherty, found at this term.

The Court. Is this a new indictment?

Mr. Reed stated that a mistake having occurred in the indictment presented at the December term, in charging in both indictments under the statutory provisions, he had deemed it better to be tried for the greater penalty, and, therefore, the case was presented to another Grand Jury, so that a new indictment was found.

The Court. Let the motion be entered, and we will take it up hereafter.

A Walsh Case.

The indictment against Alderman James Walsh, charging him with proposing to receive from Jacob Weil $5,000 to use his influence to secure the purchase of some real estate, was called.

Mr. Reed. Mr. Weil states that there is a mistake in this indictment as to Mr. Walsh. He is not connected with that matter.

Mr. Runyan. Well, you had better dismiss it.

Mr. Reed. Is Mr. Weil here?

Bailiff. No.

Mr. Reed. Notify Mr. Weil to come back to-morrow morning, and I will dispose of the case.

Carney's Case.

The indictment against Alderman Thomas Carney was then called on. The charge in his case is that he proposed to receive, as a bribe, from Nathaniel E. Sheldon, $5,000 to use his influence to procure the passage of an ordinance for widening North State street, from Chicago avenue north. Mr. Leonard Swett appeared for the defence.

Mr. Swett. I will enter a motion to quash the indictment. I have no special reason, for I have never read the indictment.

The Court. You move on general principles?

Mr. Swett. Yes. I have not read it.

The Court. I should overrule it then.

The calling of jurors to try the cause was then proceeded with, but before the panel was completed there became a necessity to bring in talesmen, which caused some delay. The panel sworn consisted of Solomon Marense, F. J. Merritt, Warren Hill, Henry R. Morse, J. C. Sibley, John Goeble, Andrew J. Wright, W. T. Woodson, W. A. Stanton, Albert Vilas, Hiram Clark, D. W. Keith.

In procuring this jury four persons were peremptorily challenged for the people, and six for the defendant.

Mr. Reed stated his case: that the defendant proposed to receive, as a bribe, the sum of $2,000 from Nathaniel E. Sheldon, to procure the widening of North State street. He proposed to prove that certain parties were interested in having the street widened some thirty-seven or thirty-nine feet; that Sheldon, at the solicitation of some of the interested parties, went to defendant and conversed with him about it, and during the interview Carney told him it was a matter of a good deal of difficulty to get through the Council; that there was a good deal of opposition to it, and told him he thought he could put it through the Council if he would give $5,000, two thousand dollars to him, the balance distributed among other Aldermen. Mr. Sheldon declined the proposition.

The defendant reserved his opening.

C. T. HOTCHKISS,

City Clerk, was called, and made the formal proof that he had known Carney as Alderman of the Eighteenth Ward during two years, and that defendant is still an Alderman. Defendant had acted as Alderman at a great number of the meetings of the Council.

NATHANIEL E. SHELDON,

the prosecuting witness, was next examined. In answer to inquiries propounded by the State's Attorney, he stated his name, and that he resides on the northwest corner of State and White streets, on the North Side. He had lived, off and on, in Chicago about twenty years, and he had been a resident here for about four years, having a wife, and being engaged for the last two years with A. D. Waldron, and Rhodes & Bradley, selling coal. He is the brother of the Sheldon of the firm of Ogden, Fleetwood & Co. He knew defendant, and had known him since last spring, when he went to see him.

Q. How happened you to go there? A. I had some business with Enos Johnson, who had charge of the Newberry estate, and when I went in in the morning, he asked me if I was acquainted with any Alderman. I told him I was not, but I knew some by sight. He said he was working to get North State street widened north of Chicago avenue to Lincoln Park or near there, taking off a jog thirty-nine and a half feet, and he found there was some opposition, and he asked me if I would try and assist him. He drew up a petition which I took round to some Germans in my neighborhood, and I went down to Mr. Waldron. He introduced me to Mr. Carney, and we sat there talking, I should think perhaps half an hour, he telling what he had done for the city.

Q. When you were introduced what did you tell him you wanted? A. Mr. Waldron had told him that previously. I told Waldron what I wanted, and he introduced me, and said, "Mr. Carney, here is Mr. Sheldon," and he knowing what my business was commenced to talk.

Q. Who was present? A. Mr. Waldron and Mr. Lawrence. I don't remember if any other of the party was present or not.

Q. State the subject of the conversation? A. He done all the talking himself.

Q. What did he say? A. He said he had been an Alderman a long time, and had done a good deal of work for the North Side, and he never had received anything, and he had done a good deal of hard work.

Q. Was this street talked about? A. No, about general streets, about getting streets widened and alleys opened, and so on.

Q. Did you talk about the opening of State street, from Chicago avenue north? A. That was the purport of the conversation at the time. I think there was very few words said except by Carney. The conversation afterward dropped, and he went out.

Q. Did you see him again? A. I did.

Q. When? A. I saw him within one or two days afterward.

Q. Where? A. On Kinzie street.

Q. Did you have any conversation with him at the second interview? A. We did.

Q. State where it was as near as you can? A. At that time he asked me to go and take a drink, and we went into a saloon on Kinzie street, east of Kingsbury. I don't recollect the name of the place or the number. We had some little conversation, and there was a meeting that night, and he said he would do all he could.

Q. What was the conversation about? A. Widening this street.

Q. What was the conversation? A. I could not tell particularly, but he was going to do all that he could. He wanted to know who were going to be interested. I told him my brother had a block and a half, and if it was widened it would give him a frontage on State street, and that the Newberry estate was interested, and he said they were rich. I told him as far as my brother was concerned, he was absent from the city, and I knew if he was here he would not pay a cent. I afterward went to Mr. Johnson's, and reported the substance of the conversation, that it would take money to get the thing through. I told him the conversation I had had in relation to my brother, and he said he would not give a cent. The next morning I met Carney on the corner of the Sherman House alley. We went into Schimperman's grocery and took a drink, and he said it would take money to put this thing through. I asked him about the other Aldermen. He said they were all trying to do what they could to defeat him; he mentioned no particular names; that the Germans had put in a petition, and that if he could get some money out of it he thought he could push it through. He said it would take $5,000; that he should have $2,000 and $3,000 to distribute among the other fellows; that he was to have this for what it would cost him to expend in working the thing through.

Q. What did you say to him? A. I told him that Mr. Johnson would not give a cent, and if it could not get through without paying for it, it couldn't get through at all.

Q. What did he say? A. I think he said "Very well," and left. I went north to the office, and left him standing talking with another man.

Witness was then cross-examined by Mr. Swett.

OPENING FOR DEFENCE.

Mr. Swett opened for the defence. He said every citizen in the community was interested in punishing men who belonged to a ring, but the door should not be thrown open to men who were malicious and perverted the truth to punish the innocent with the guilty. He claimed that Ald. Carney was not guilty of the charge named in the indictment, and that no criminal act could be traced to him. He proposed to prove that Sheldon was lying—that his story was false. If he established that, he asked for an acquittal.

TESTIMONY OF GEORGE TAYLOR.

George Taylor was sworn, and testified that he had known Carney for about eleven years; had had business with him, and had always heard him well spoken of.

TESTIMONY OF A. D. WALDRON.

A. D. Waldron was sworn, and testified as follows: Am a coal dealer, and live in Kenwood, Hyde Park. Have been acquainted with Sheldon about a year. He (Sheldon) was a coal broker, and came to his place of business quite often. He was not in his employ, but brought orders to him for coal, in which he received a commission. Have known Carney for ten years; intimately for five years. For four years past Carney has had his contracts for unloading vessels at his docks. Remembered a conversation between Carney and Sheldon at his office, on Kingsbury street in relation to the widening of State street. I cannot tell when it took place, but it was last summer, or the first of fall. A neighbor of mine asked me to see how Carney stood on the matter, and I did so, and he said he was in favor of it as it was a North Side improvement. I did not introduce Sheldon to Carney in my office. Sheldon must have known him, as he was there at work a great deal. Sheldon spoke to him about the widening of State street, and he said he favored it. I did not hear Carney say anything about being poor, or that he got no pay for his services, nor ask "what was in it." Sheldon's testimony in regard to the matter is false. The conversation between them lasted from five to ten minutes.

Q. Do you know if there was at any time during the summer a quarrel between them? [Objected to.]

Mr. Swett proposed to prove that, shortly after the pretended conversation upon the widening of State street, a quarrel arose between Sheldon and Carney; that vile words were used by Sheldon, and blows were interchanged, and that Sheldon said he would be revenged.

The objection was withdrawn.

The witness resumed. No blows were struck in my office. I stopped the quarrel, and told them I did not want such language used around the office. This was during the week after the fire. I was annoyed at the trouble, and spoke to Sheldon about it. He said Carney was a "d——d dirty, drunken Alderman," and he would make him sweat for it and get even with him. I had a conversation with Sheldon the morning the first indictments were found against the Aldermen. I sent for him to settle up a matter of business, and the next morning I received a note from him, stating that he would be at Ogden, Sheldon & Co.'s office at 11 o'clock. I went there and talked with him about a coal bill, and then said I understood he had been before the Grand Jury after some Aldermen. He said "yes." I told him that I thought it was a little singular—that I was surprised that he should testify against Carney. He said, "I suppose you think he is an honest man, but he is a d——d thief." I told him that Carney was an honest man, that he had done no harm, and if he (Sheldon) pursued him, he would get himself in trouble,—that he ought to be cautious. He "eased himself off" by saying that Charley Reed had been after him, and made him go and testify. He also said that there was a heap of things that I did not know about Carney; "You think he is an honest man, but last fall he wanted me to raise $5,000 to open State street." The conversation with Carney when that was mentioned, he said, took place in a lager beer saloon on Kinzie street. He said Mr. Lawrence, my bookkeeper, and Carney were present. Carney's reputation was good, and he looked upon him as an honest man. He had heard Sheldon's reputation canvassed, and considered his veracity very questionable.

Cross-examined: I could not tell what I was doing in the office at the time the conversation alluded to was going on, nor do I remember whether I took part in it. I could not remember all that was said. I have a definite recollection as to the tenor of the talk. I have had no difficulty with Sheldon about coal furnished to the Peshtigo Company. Have had disagreements with parties whom he sold coal to about a difference in price. I never had any trouble with him. I consider trouble a "big fight." I think I know Sheldon's general reputation. It was bad, so far as he had heard.

TESTIMONY OF ROBERT LAW.

Robert Law was the next witness. He had lived in Chicago since 1855, and had been introduced to Sheldon, and knew his reputation. He would rather be excused from telling it, but if he must he would say it was not too good. He had never heard a favorable report of him from any of his business acquaintances, but always unfavorable. He was not free to say whether he would believe him under oath or not. He has known Carney since 1856; had business with him, and never heard anything said against him as an honorable man.

A. C. HESING.

Mr. A. C. Hesing had known Carney for twelve years, and considered his general reputation good.

DANIEL BOGLE.

Mr. Daniel Bogle had known him ten years, and had heard him spoken of as a good man.

JAMES W. LAWRENCE.

James W. Lawrence was next sworn. Has lived in Chicago for twenty years, and been in the employ of Waldron, Hiblock & Co. for about a year, as bookkeeper. Have known Sheldon for about a year, and Carney for ten years. I remember a conversation between the two men that took place in Waldron's office. It was in regard to the opening of State street. Sheldon wanted Carney to use his influence in the Council to have the matter put through, and Carney said it was a North Side improvement, and he would go for it heartily. I did not hear him say anything about being poor and working without pay. I heard all the conversation, and if he had said so would have heard it. I was present at an interview between Carney and Sheldon at a saloon on Kinzie street. Sheldon came to the office, about 12 o'clock, pretty tight, and, after remaining there a few minutes, invited me out to take a drink. Business was slack, and I went out with him to get him away from the office. We walked up Kingsbury street, and, as we turned the corner of Kinzie street, we met Carney, and Sheldon grabbed him by the coat and said: "Come along and have a drink." We went into a saloon, and I remarked to the proprietor that it was a pretty bad place for a first-class bookkeeper to be seen in. He remarked that there was a private place in the back part of the room, and we all three went in there. The matter of opening State street came up, and Carney again said he was in favor of it. Carney drew from his pocket a set of resolutions about Taylor, the Comptroller, and Sheldon said he wanted them introduced in the Council, because he wanted to get even with Taylor—wanted to have satisfaction for not getting a coal contract. Sheldon became "gloriously tight," and I do not know where he went after we separated. I heard him say, while on the witness stand, that he had not drank anything for two days previous to going to the office. That statement is false. He was "pretty limber" when he came there. Carney was sober. Nothing was said in the office about money, and Carney did not offer any objections to the widening of the street. I know of a difficulty between the two men, and, after it was over, and Carney had gone away, Sheldon said in my presence, in an undertone, "G—d d—n you, I will remember you," or words to that effect. Carney's reputation among those I have heard speak of him is unqualifiedly good. Sheldon's reputation is bad, and I would not believe him under oath where his passions and prejudices were involved.

TESTIMONY OF ROBERT CLARK.

Robert Clark has known Carney ten or twelve years, and always heard him spoken of as a good man.

THE PROSECUTION ABANDONED.

Mr. Smith said that the prosecution had, at the outset, stated that they did not propose to ask for the conviction of any one on doubtful testimony. He was perfectly satisfied that this case was one in which there should not be a conviction, and he did not ask it. The indictment against Ald. Carney was found at the last of the term, long after the others had been returned. It had come out in the testimony of Mr. Waldron, that the man Sheldon had told him (Waldron) that he had nothing to do with the thing; that Charley Reed brought him into it. Sheldon stated under oath that he went before the Grand Jury of his own accord, and he could corroborate him on that one point, and that was the only one. Sheldon presented the case to the Grand Jury, and without any explanation, the indictment was justified by Sheldon's statement. There was no other course for the State's Attorney to pursue than to try the case, knowing nothing about it except as presented to the Grand Jury by Sheldon. As the case stood, the charge had not been proven by undisputed evidence, and he did not propose to go any further, as the Court could spend the time more profitably in hearing one of the other cases.

MR. REED CONCURRED.

Mr. Reed concurred in what Mr. Smith had said. Sheldon had told Waldron that he (Reed) induced him to go before the Grand Jury. He never saw him, and never knew there was such a man living until he came into his office and told the same story he had while on the stand. He told him the proper place for him to go was before the Grand Jury. He did so, and the indictment was found. He (Reed) would not ask a jury to convict any one on the evidence.

REMARKS OF MR. SWEET.

Mr. Sweet considered the course of the prosecution manly and fair. He had known Mr. Carney for fifteen years, and his partner (Judge Van Higgins) had large business relations with him, and had known him intimately. From an investigation of the case, and from personal acquaintance with Carney, they had the firmest convictions that there was no grounds whatever for the prosecution, and he was obliged to the State's Attorney and Mr. Smith for the open and manly manner in which they had acquitted Mr. Carney of any wrong in the matter. As Sheldon was beyond their reach, in order that he might not go before another Grand Jury and make the same statement, he requested that the Jury be asked to render a verdict of not guilty.

The Jury did so, and Mr Carney received the congratulations of his friends, of whom there were many in the Court room.

Walsh's First Case.

The indictment against James Walsh charging him with proposing to receive from James Turner the sum of $15,000, in consideration that he would use his official influence to secure an appropriation by the Council of a large sum of money to build a bridge over the Healey Slough, was then taken up.

A JURY.

The business of empanelling a jury occupied just about three minutes. It consisted of A. Gillespie, M. W. Goodyear, Daniel Bogle, L. B. Young, George Rounsville, A. L. Prindle, W. A. Stanton, Albert Vilas, Solomon Marense, Warren Hill, Henry R. Morse, and F. J. Merritt.

OVERRULED.

A motion to quash the indictment was overruled without argument.

MR. REED'S OPENING.

Mr. Reed stated that the prosecuting witness had sworn that Walsh proposed to him that for the sum of $15,000 to be paid for him he would secure the passage of a large appropriation for the erection of a bridge.

JAMES TURNER

being sworn, was examined,

Q. What is your name? A. James Turner.

Q. Where do you live? A. In the town of Lake.

Q. How long have you lived in that town? A. Between three and four years.

Q. Did you ever live in Chicago? A. Yes.

Q. How long did you live here? A. About eleven years.

Q. What is your business? A. Packing.

Q. How long have you been engaged in that business? A. Eleven or twelve years.

Q. Are you acquainted with the Healey Slough in this city? A. I am.

Q. Was that ever a navigable stream? A. It was said to be.

Q. Do you know the defendant, Walsh? A. Yes.

Q. How long have you known him? A. Three or four years.

Q. Was there ever an attempt to get an appropriation made by the Common Council to build a bridge over the slough? A. I believe there was last spring, or at some time.

Q. Was the attempt successful? A. I believe there was an appropriation passed.

Q. When was it? A. In June, I believe.

Q. Did you have any conversation with defendant concerning that subject? A. I decline to answer that question.

Q. On what grounds do you decline to answer it? A. On the ground that it would convict me as well as him. I have taken due advice of counsel.

Q. Is that the ground you base your denial on? A. Yes.

The Court. I suppose he has a right to decline.

Q. Then you say you decline to answer for that reason. That is the reason you put it on? A. Yes, sir. I will state in explanation that I was called down before the Grand Jury at an hour's notice six or eight months after the thing took place, and I had never thought of the matter until I came down before the Grand Jury. I answered all the questions that were asked me, but there have been other matters called up that I see would convict me as well as him, and I have taken counsel on the subject, and they advised me if I did testify it would convict me.

ANOTHER ACQUITTAL.

Mr. Reed. He is the only witness.

Mr. Runyan. Let a verdict be entered.

The Court. There is no objection to that.

Mr. Smith. We can't force any of the witnesses to swear as the law now stands.

And the jury, for want of any testimony, rendered a verdict of not guilty.

ANOTHER CASE DISPOSED OF.

Mr. Reed. If the Court pleases, there is an indictment pending against the defendant for this same charge, which is the statutory indictment. Of course, an acquittal on this is a bar to the other, and I will dismiss that indictment.

Walsh's Second Case.

There was then called up the indictment at common law against James Walsh, charging him with having offered to receive the sum of $3,000 to influence his action in reference to the matter of a North Side school lot, east of Clark street.

THE JURY.

The jury was composed, so far as obtained, as follows: M. W. Goodyear, Daniel Bogle, George Rounsville, W. A. Stanton, Albert Vilas, Henry R. Morse, W. T. Woodson, Hiram Clark.

ADJOURNED.

To this time the people had exercised four peremptory challenges, the defendant five. One person was excused, having sat upon a jury within a year, one not being taxable, and one having become biased.

The Court adjourned.

AN IMPORTANT ARREST.

Capture of the Alleged Perpetrators of the Windsor Locks, Conn., Treble Murder.

The Arrest Made in Ohio by the Chicago Detectives Dixon and Elliott.

Full Particulars of the Horrible Crime and Pursuit of the Assassins.

One of the most brutal tragedies that ever curdled the blood of humanity was perpetrated at the sequestered village of Windsor Locks, Conn., on the night of the 2d of January. The crime spread a thrill of horror throughout New England, for there were three victims. The circumstances of the atrocity are described as follows by one of the local newspapers:

The notorious house of ill fame known as "Bull Run," situated on "the plains," about two miles west of the village of Windsor Locks, Conn., and at the junction of four roads, running to Poquonnock, East Granby, Suffield, and Windsor Locks, was the scene, on Tuesday, of a frightful triple murder. The discovery of the crime was accidentally made by two pack pedlers, named Myer Stockart and Jacob Newsbomb, who say that while passing the house about 4 o'clock, Tuesday afternoon, they heard a faint cry which attracted their attention. They attempted to enter the front door, but, finding it bolted, went around and looked in a back window. The first sight which met their eyes was that of the lifeless body of a woman, lying on the floor in a pool of blood. This frightened them so much that, without making further investigations, they left the house and told what they had seen to two men who were at work in a field near by, one of whom was Henry C. Baker. The latter had seen two men wearing light overcoats and high rubber boots hastily leave the house a short time before, and disappear in the woods near by, and said that they must have committed the crime. [illegible] would not go to the house, but their curiosity getting the better of their fears, they, too, went and looked in at the back window, and saw the dead woman in her gore. They, however, as well as the pedlers, were so terror-stricken, and so apprehensive that they might be connected in some manner with the crime if they were the first to disclose it, that it was four or five hours before the authorities of the place knew that a crime had been committed. The pedlers left in a great hurry for Suffield, and the first intelligence of the murder received in the village of Windsor Locks, was from the lips of Baker. While in a saloon known as the "Diving Bell," about 8 o'clock in the evening, he casually remarked to the saloon-keeper, one Wood, that "there had been a murder over to the Run." Wood, astonished, asked what he meant, when Baker repeated the statement, and told the story of the discovery of the crime by the pedlers, and, subsequently, by himself and his companion, as stated above.

Wood went at once to the hotel, where the Selectmen and civil authority were in session, and repeated the statement of Baker. Twenty or thirty men secured teams and were quickly on their way to the house, which was reached about 9 o'clock. It was dark and silent, with no signs of life about it. Lamps were procured and lighted, the door was burst open, and the party entered and beheld a horrible sight. Tim Billings, the proprietor of the place, sat on a stool with his head drooping, quite dead. A portion of his skull had been beaten away with an axe, or some other murderous instrument, and the brains and blood were oozing from the ghastly and ragged wound, and dripping upon the floor. His pockets were turned inside out, and a few pennies were scattered about the floor, showing that the object of the murder was robbery. Turning from the place, the party passed on to an adjoining room, the door of which at first slightly resisted their efforts to enter. There was found a second bloody corpse, the remains of a young and comely woman named Julia Hayes, who had been stabbed in the neck and struck in the back of the head with the axe, indicating that after receiving the knife wound she had tried to escape, but was struck down in her flight.

But the chapter of horrors was not ended. In a third room was found still another victim, Billings' wife, who was stabbed in the neck with a knife and struck in the forehead with an axe, lay on her back, all bedabbled in blood. She had evidently fought for her life, for the room presented every evidence of a fearful struggle. A blue curl of smoke crept up around her, and, as the horrified spectators lifted up the helpless weight, it was found that her clothing was on fire, and that one of her arms was burned nearly off, and her lower limbs were charred. It was apparent that kerosene had been sprinkled on her clothing, with the intention of burning the house and the bodies of the dead. Water was brought and the flame was extinguished, and it was then found that the smoldering fire had burned a hole through the floor, and that the murderer's evident design to burn the house and its slaughtered inmates together had been foiled by the oozing blood of one of the victims. It is probable that the murderers went back to the house, probably in the evening, and attempted to fire it, with the idea of concealing the crime.

The authorities searched the house and found about $500 in the bar, and $200 more in a trunk up stairs, also a revolver, but aside from the clothes that the murdered men had on, no wearing apparel could be found that belonged to him. Every effort was made Tuesday night and Wednesday to ferret out the criminals. A despatch was sent to Hartford for the aid of detectives, and officers Flynn and McCarty were detailed, and have been tracing out such clews as could be discovered. Two guns have been found buried under some leaves in the woods near the house, one in good order, and the other broken and covered with blood. The latter was doubtless the weapon with which Billings and his wife were killed.

Timothy Billings, the murdered owner of the house where the tragedy occurred, was 40 or 45 years old, and formerly kept a similar place in Hartford. On Tuesday he sold to Robert McCowan, one of the Selectmen of Windsor Locks, $60 worth of tobacco, and the money which he received therefor was all that the murderers obtained for their horrid crime. Delia Billings, Tim's wife, was about 40 years old, and Julia Hayes, called by some Julia Gowdy, was not more than 22 or 24. The latter was an inmate of the place, but had been so for only a short time.

Several persons were arrested on suspicion of having committed the crime, but all were liberated for want of evidence. Finally a clue to the murderers was obtained in the following manner: One of the guns found in the house was recognized as being the property of a young French Canadian, named David Scott, *alias* Edward Davis, who with his brother, Mitchel Scott, *alias* George Davis, *alias* Mitchel Charest, had been for some time employed in a planing mill in the neighborhood. Police officers were detailed to hunt them up, but they had fled Westward, and for some time all trace of them was lost. About a month ago word was sent to the police authorities of this city that the supposed murderers were lurking in Illinois, probably in Chicago. Superintendent Kennedy immediately detailed detectives Joseph Dixon and Horace Elliot to attend to the case. The officers at once entered on business, and speedily discovered that two men answering the descriptions of the fugitives had been in town, but had got out of it with remarkable haste. After a great deal of trouble the officers succeeded in tracing the course of their flight to Indiana. They remained at Monroeville for about twelve hours, and then cleared out for parts unknown. Dixon and Elliott beat about that country, for several days, and at length concluded that the alleged guilty brothers had gone into Ohio. The police throughout both States were notified, and every precaution was taken to prevent escape. On Monday a despatch reached Mr. Dixon, which stated that the Scott Brothers had been traced to the vicinity of Van Wert, Ohio. Dixon and Elliott lost no time in going there, but found that the birds had flown once more. Determined not to be tracked this time, the officers disguised themselves as laborers, and traced the footsteps of the fugitives from village to village. They placed themselves in communication with Sheriff Merrick, of Van Wert, and the chase was followed up with unabated ardor. At length the "quarry" was brought to bay at the hamlet of Little Point, a few miles from Van Wert, Ohio. The Chicago detectives, still disguised as laborers, entered a stave factory at that place, and soon identified their men, who were employed in the establishment. The arrests were promptly made, and the men were brought to time without serious trouble, although a display of Colt's revolvers had a happy effect upon their nerves. The alleged criminals were completely taken by surprise. As, by doubling over and over, they imagined that they had effectually baffled all pursuit. The prisoners are both intelligent looking men, somewhat under the middle size, and stoutly built. The real family name is Charest, but they tacked on the *aliases* with similar motives. David is about 24 years of age and Mitchel is bordering on 20. They speak English very well, although the evidence of their French extraction is palpable in their features and idiom.

The captives were conveyed to Van Wert County Jail, where they were locked up and given in charge to Sheriff Merrick, who displayed commendable zeal throughout the pursuit of the supposed murderers. The Connecticut police authorities were duly notified to come and claim the culprits. The Chicago detectives have returned home with their blushing honors thick upon them. The perseverance and success of the officers has only been excelled by the celebrated detection and capture of Alfred Ziegenmeyer.

The State Government of Connecticut offer $1,500, and the Town of Windsor Locks $500 for the double arrest.

A Hartford (Conn.) despatch of last night says: There is no doubt now that the two men arrested in Van Wert, O., are the same who are charged with the triple murder at Windsor Locks, Jan 2. A clue to their whereabouts was obtained by interchanging letters to their friends in West Springfield, Mass., which they dictated to some one, being themselves unable to write. They have been working along the line of the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad, in Indiana, and have called themselves Joseph and Frank Scott, of New York. Parties have started for Van Wert to bring them to Connecticut.

AMUSEMENTS.

A WACHTEL LAW-SUIT.

Wachtel's throat difficulty, after having led to the serious disappointment of the public on divers occasions, has at last culminated in a law-suit. Yesterday, Mr. Marsh, Treasurer of the Globe Theatre, on behalf of Col. Wood, brought an action of trespass on the case against Carl Rosa and Ad. Neuendorff, laying damages at $10,000. The suit was brought in the Circuit Court, Johnston & Rogers, attorneys for plaintiff, the summons calling upon defendants to appear and answer on the 18th of March. The litigation grew out of a serious misunderstanding between Mr. Marsh and Messrs. De Vivo and Neuendorff, the former demanding $1,700 as compensation for the loss sustained by reason of Wachtel's failure to sing. This claim was refused, De Vivo offering, as he claimed, in order to avoid the inconvenience of a law-suit, to pay $700 as a settlement in full, although he holds that he is not responsible for a dollar under the contract, which reads as follows:

Agreement made this sixth day of January, 1872, between Carl Rosa and Ad. Neuendorff, and Mr. Wood, Manager of the Globe Theatre, Chicago, Ill.: That Messrs. Rosa and Neuendorff agree to furnish Theo. Wachtel and a German opera company for four performances in Chicago, to take place the week commencing Feb. 12, 1872. The said Mr. Wood agrees to furnish the Globe Theatre, Chicago, with gas, heating, cleaning, carpenters, stage hands, scenery, and scene-painters, ballet-girls, supers, ticket-sellers, doorkeepers and orchestra of twelve, competent to play the operas; also all printing, posting and distributing, and advertisements, to commence eight days before the first performance. [illegible] Said Carl Rosa and Neuendorff will furnish some fancy bills and pictures of Wachtel. In consideration of the above, said Rosa and Neuendorff will receive 80 per cent of the gross receipts, and the said Mr. Wood shall receive for himself the remaining 20 per cent. The accounts shall be made by the [illegible] of the ticket-seller, and controlled by the boxes, by the Treasurer of Messrs Carl Rosa and Neuendorff.

J. H. WOOD,
D. DE VIVO.

Mr. De Vivo claims that by the terms of this agreement Colonel Wood is made a partner in the enterprise, with an interest of 20 per cent, and that he is debarred from holding the other partners to an accountability for an unfortuitous circumstance, an accident beyond their control, and the occurrence of which was not the result of any lack of diligence on their part. He puts the case thus: "At the time of the great fire in Chicago Carl Rosa had a contract for the use of Crosby's Opera House two weeks, with the English Opera Company. The fire occurs; the Opera House burns down. Can Carl Rosa maintain against Albert Crosby a demand for damages resulting from a failure to fulfil the contract, such failure being caused by a circumstance beyond human power to prevent? Certainly not," says Mr De Vivo, who holds that the sickness of Wachtel is a case exactly in point—an unavoidable event transpiring through no fault of his. He admits that, had the agreement embodied a specified rental per night for the Globe Theatre, the claim for that rental would hold good, but, as the agreement implies a partnership, Colonel Wood's demand is not a legal one. Putting the case in another light, Mr. DeVivo asks: "Suppose the Globe Theatre had been blown down by a hurricane, could we hold Colonel Wood accountable for the failure to furnish the theatre according to contract?" He states that the management has suffered an actual loss of nearly $9,000 by reason of Wachtel's disability, besides disappointing the public, and should not be expected to make good the comparatively trivial loss which Colonel Wood has sustained. Of course, Mr. Marsh takes opposite ground, and it remains with the Court to decide the conflicting issues, providing the matter is not adjusted with Colonel Wood in person in Philadelphia, as Messrs. Neuendorff, and DeVivo, are confident it will be.

On account of the difficulties of yesterday, Mr. Marsh was unable to attend to the refunding of money on outstanding tickets, to the amount of about $2,000. This he will do to-day, beginning at 10 o'clock a. m., at the box office of the Globe Theatre.

It may be interesting to know that at the first Wachtel performance, on the evening of Feb. 12, the receipts were $2,880; on Feb. 19, $2,886, and on the 21st, $1,811, making a total of $7,576, of which the Globe Theatre received $1,575.20, Wachtel, $3,035.40, and Messrs. Rosa and Neuendorff, $3,035.40.

It is freely stated about town that Wachtel's indisposition proceeds from, or as a result of, the too free enjoyment of wine and beer. This is positively denied by all who are conversant with Wachtel's habits, even De Vivo, who makes no secret of the intense personal antagonism existing between himself and the tenor, declaring him to be the most abstemious singer he ever knew. At dinner, on days when he is to sing, he will not touch a drop of alcoholic liquors, not even the half bottle of claret which he is wont to share with his wife at dinner on days when he is not to sing. Behind the scenes at the opera his only intemperance is a little hot water slightly sweetened. De Vivo will not take oath that Wachtel's abstinence does not arise from the conspicuously economical tendency which characterizes his nature, but he is bound to admit that the disastrous hoarseness is not the result of over-doses of the ardent.

Wachtel, Neuendorff, De Vivo, and the various artists of the troupe left yesterday afternoon and last evening for New York. The company will not be reorganized until Wachtel's recovery is placed beyond question. In April he joins Parepa and Santley in the Italian opera combination.

THAT NEW YORK ENTERTAINMENT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: My attention has been called to the note of Mr. De Vivo in your issue of yesterday, in which he charges me with "gross misstatements" in my note from Madison, to which he replies. I didn't state that Mr. Wachtel refused to sing for less than $4 *per capita*. I said that, if such statement was made, "it did not square with the facts." As regards the price of tickets at the Stadt Theatre, I said *my impression was*, that the price was $2, and I derived it from sales at the St. Nicholas, where I was stopping at the time. It appears by his statement that it was about the average. As regards the matter of price, I desire to state that, in my opinion, it concerns the management only. They know what they can afford to do, and the public are at perfect liberty to buy or not, as they choose.

As to the truth of the conversation referred to, I must have invented it as early as last December, if at all, which is hardly probable, for by it I was recognized as the author of the note, as a friend assured me, on my return to the city, that he had read "my note."

The fact is, that, on my return from Milwaukee, I was expressing my high appreciation of Mr. Wachtel, and regretted that he would not sing here before spring, if at all, and, as my reason, gave the conversation referred to.

So much for the "gross misstatements." But it is evident, from the gentleman's note, that the real point he wished to make with the public was that there was no ground for the censure that has been expressed in relation to the Parepa-Wachtel entertainment at the New York Academy of Music.

He states that it was not advertised in the press of New York as for the benefit of the sufferers by the great fire at Chicago, and you concur in stating that no such advertisement appeared in the New York dailies. It is evident, however, that the impression was pretty general that the proceeds of that entertainment were to be devoted to the relief of sufferers by the fire here. There must have been some ground for such an impression. I now propose to show that they were good and sufficient:

By reference to my diary, I find that I was at the New York Academy of Music on the evening of Oct. 18, when the opera of "Lucretia Borgia" was given by the Parepa-Rosa troupe, and it was then announced from the stage, that Madame Parepa and Herr Wachtel would appear in opera for the benefit of the sufferers by the great fire at Chicago, and that, to prevent speculation in the tickets, no more than ten would be sold to any person.

Before the opera, I saw $30 offered and paid for tickets, at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

If, then, a man can believe his own sense of hearing, there was good reason for the impression that prevailed. It may be that the management of the Wachtel troupe knew nothing of the announcement. Of that I know nothing.

I regret the necessity for thus probing a wound already over-sensitive, but the studied attempt to lead the public to believe there were no grounds for supposing that the proceeds of that entertainment were to be devoted to the relief of sufferers by the great fire, demands a statement of these facts, the truth of which I am ready to substantiate. Yours, truly,

J. F. CLARK, No. 1019 Wabash avenue.

CHICAGO, Feb 22.

FRANK LAWLOR'S BENEFIT.

This evening, at the Academy of Music, Frank Lawlor, the excellent and popular leading actor of that company, is to receive a benefit. Among the other attractions on the programme is the first appearance, for many months, of Mr. Frank E. Aiken, who will appear as *Ruy Gomez* in "Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady," a part in which he is pleasantly remembered by all Chicago theatre-goers. The "Dead Shot" and "The Factory Girl" will also be given, together with a recitation of "Shamus O'Brien."

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" will be given at the Academy of Music matinee this afternoon.

The Globe Theatre company appear in "The Hidden Hand" at the Globe this evening.

BOARD OF POLICE.

Special Meeting of the Commissioners—Babcock Extinguishers—Proposed Amendment of the Rules Governing the Dismissal of Employes—A Police Sergeant to be Tried To-Day.

The Board of Police held a special meeting yesterday afternoon, Commissioner Talcott in the chair. Messrs. Sheridan and Rehm were also present.

The Mayor, to whom was submitted a communication relative to the Babcock Extinguisher, in which the proprietors of that apparatus recommend its adoption by the Fire Department, sent the document to the Common Council, and the latter body referred it to the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners.

On motion, the matter was referred back to the Common Council, as the Board had already expressed a desire to the Common Council that, as soon as the proper means could be procured, an appropriation should be made providing for the purchase of Babcock Extinguishers.

The Common Council also referred to the Board a communication relative to the purchase of a lot for the location of an engine-house near the corner of Blue Island avenue and Twelfth street. The communication was placed on file, as the consideration of it was postponed until considered in the annual estimates for next year.

The following order was introduced by Commissioner Rehm:

Ordered, That the rules and regulations for the government of the Fire Department, adopted on the 12th day of September, 1867, be amended that hereafter, whenever the Board shall be satisfied of the unfitness of any member of the Fire Department for the position to which he has been appointed, he shall, in the discretion of the Board, without any test upon charges, be changed to some other position in the force, reduced in rank, or else discharged from the Department.

Commissioner Sheridan opposed the amendment. He thought that every man was entitled to fair play in or out of the Department. The enforcement of such an order could be of no possible use, and the Department, in his opinion, could be quite as efficiently governed if the rules already in existence were promptly and vigorously enforced.

Commissioner Talcott spoke briefly in favor of the amendment; it was called for by existing circumstances.

On motion, the matter was laid over for one week.

James Phillips, driver of the Winnebago, was fined five days' pay for intoxication.

John Cook, on sixty days' trial, was reported for intoxication and incapacity. He was dismissed from the Department.

Charles S. Petrie was appointed Second Assistant Fire Marshal, to assume the office on March 1.

William Musham, foreman of the Little Giant, was appointed Third Assistant Fire Marshal, the appointment to go into effect on the first day of next month.

It was resolved to consult the Mayor relative to renting a building on the lake shore, now occupied by the Insurance Patrol, for a temporary engine-house.

After some further routine business had been transacted, the Board adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning, when Sergeant Hood, of the Bridgeport Precinct, will be tried for inefficiency, lack of judgment, and want of energy.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Sunday Train.

The regular Sunday train for Omaha, San Francisco, and all intermediate points, conveying the great California, China, and Japan mails, will run through to-morrow (Feb. 25) *via* Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, leaving Central Depot, foot of Lake street, at the regular time of Pacific Fast Line, 10:45 a. m., stopping at Indiana avenue station, arriving at Omaha at 9:30 a. m. Monday, making close connection with the Union Pacific Railroad for all points West.

Through tickets reading *via* Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, and Chicago & Northwestern Railroads will be taken on this train.

Country Merchants.

If you intend to advertise your business this spring, you, of course, want to do it judiciously. Send for sample of our *Pictorial Advertiser*, the best, the cheapest, and the surest to bring an answer. We have hundreds of letters from our patrons to prove our assertions. We have the best advertiser in the United States of America. Supplied to only one firm in a county. Address PICTORIAL ADVERTISING COMPANY, No. 13 North Jefferson street, Chicago.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

—At Charleston, S. C., recently, a Captain, seeing that two of his sailors were not likely to be on hand when his vessel was ready to sail, had them locked up in jail on some pretext. The tars, however, were equal to the emergency, and barred the door inside, so that it could not be opened when the ship was ready to depart. The consequence was, she had to go without them. When they got so pressed by hunger that they could not endure it any longer, they unbarred the door and were released, as they could not be held any longer.

HOW ALDERMEN ARE MADE.

Things as They Actually Occur at Ward Meetings.

A Rich Time in the Eleventh Ward Last Evening.

Grand Caucus of "Independent Voters," Beer, Etc.

Report of the Proceedings.

In response to a call published in last Wednesday's TRIBUNE, about one hundred of the voters of the Eleventh Ward assembled at No. 227 West Lake street, last evening, to nominate an Aldermanic candidate, to succeed 'owing-to-the-unpleasant-situation-in-which-I-am-placed' Glade. There were a few respectable people present, but the majority of the crowd were saloon hangers-on, who attend such meetings more with a view to the beer and whiskey usually purchased by the successful candidates after adjournment.

The fellows who attended the meeting last night were more boisterous than usual, there being several seekers after the position of Alderman, and each candidate having his own little crowd, they opposed every motion made by the opposition, and cheered whenever anything good or bad was said about their favorite.

No. 227 West Lake street is a saloon, of course (all ward meetings are held in saloons), and the proprietor's stock of beer and whiskey was lessened considerably, and his coffers rapidly filled with fractional currency. The room was crowded, and, as one-half of the men persisted in smoking, and there being no ventilation, the atmosphere was stifling.

About a quarter after 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order, and Mr. Michael Nichols was elected Chairman.

Mr. Richberg inquired who had issued the call for the meeting,—it was not signed by any one.

No one answered the question.

Mr. Richberg felt confident that it had been issued in the interest of some individual, and he wanted to know who it was.

A voter. Shut up. Let's hear from the candidates.

Dr. Harcourt was introduced. He said he had been called upon by a number of the prominent citizens of the ward, who asked if they could use his name for Alderman, and he had consented. If elected, he would benefit the ward, which was now far behind all others in improvements. It had been circulated by his enemies that he was not a naturalized citizen, and that he was drafted into the army and wouldn't go. Such statements were all untrue, and he branded the authors as liars. Honest officials were needed nowadays. He wasn't fishing for the office, but, if it was the will of a majority of the people of the ward that he should represent them in the Common Council, he would do it. As true as there was a God in Heaven he would work for the welfare of all of them. Office-seekers and rings should be put down. The people should elect some one who was honest and had integrity, and would guarantee that he would not be guilty of corrupt practices. He would answer any questions that were put to him.

A voter. Are you a supporter of the Temperance law?

Dr. Harcourt. I am not. [Cheers.]

A voter. Are you an honest man?

Another voter. That isn't a fair question.

Another voter. Why don't he answer it?

Still another. He can't.

Dr. Harcourt. I believe that if anything can be done to reclaim drunkards, let it be done. I am willing that every man should become a temperance man to-morrow [cheers], but I do not believe the experiment of prohibition will be successfully enforced. [Cheers.]

A voter. How about his honesty?

The Doctor was too modest to vouchsafe an answer to the interrogatory.

Ald. Walsh was the next speaker. He came before his constituents acquitted of two charges, and the one yet against him was questionable. He was interested in the Eleventh Ward; all his worldly possessions were located therein, and hence he came before them. He challenged the press, or anybody else, to prove that he had done anything which would effect injuriously his constituents or the City of Chicago. Since he ran for the office, times had been somewhat out of joint, and a great many people thought all the Aldermen were thieves. [Applause.] He thanked God that he had been acquitted of two charges, and there was only one left. He was not a candidate, but he fully agreed with the gentleman who had preceded him as to the importance of being represented by honest and able men. A man who had interests in the ward should be selected. He "held fast to a moral principle of right," and would "stick to it," knowing, in the end, all would be well. He might have been imprudent, but his conscience told him he was right, and fortified him. When the people voted for him he did not practice deception to secure their votes. He wouldn't stoop to it, and a man who would ought not to be trusted. He spoke advisedly, and believed it, when he said that, when a man comes before the people and talks about his honesty and their interests, when it could be shown that his first act was to secure their votes, he (the man who did this) could not be trusted. He had never circulated a petition, but had understood that one gentleman had, and took it around for signatures and had it published in the papers.

Dr. Harcourt. The lie direct.

Ald. Walsh turned very pale, and said he had been informed that it was true. If it was a lie, it was not a lie for him. He would furnish the name of the man who gave him his information, if it was desired.

The Chairman. No personalities will be allowed.

Ald. Walsh. It is not a lie. He was interested in the ward, and wanted a man in the office he could rely on. There were plenty of them around, who could perform the duties, and not expose themselves to the ridicule of their constituents. [Applause.]

Dr. Harcourt. As you did!

Ald. Walsh. Notwithstanding the howlings of THE TRIBUNE and the *Times*, he was satisfied to bide his time. The result would prove whether he had served them faithfully or not. [Cries for "Richburg," "Hodnett," "Fitz," "Fritz," and others.]

Mr. Hodnett or Hardnut, as one of the voters called him, came forward and attempted to speak.

A voter. Is he a candidate?

Another. Well! What if he isn't?

Still another. Go on! go on. Ye have as good a right as any of 'em.

Mr. Hodnett. How do ye know I am not a candidate? I have a motion to make.

A voter. I move we hear from the candidate.

The question was put, amid much confusion, and declared carried, the Chairman telling the assembly that they could vote it up or down just as they pleased. All seemed to vote both ways, and Hodnett's friends maintained that the house should be divided. This was difficult to accomplish, as the men were packed in like sardines. Great disorder prevailed for five minutes, when the crowd quieting down somewhat, Hodnett offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That truth in politics is essential to political salvation; that vice rears its monuments over the political bodies of the just, and under the name and guise of freedom, the most vicious, ignorant, and corrupt in society gain place and power.

Resolved, That to be an honest man in Chicago means exclusion from office; to be a surreptitious one, the opposite. Believing that two wrongs cannot make one right, and that all men will stand or fall on the same rock, we, the independent voters of the Eleventh Ward, invite some strong-minded woman, who neither hates God nor fears the devil, but will take all she can get and say nothing, to represent us in the Common Council of Chicago.

Mr C. F. Periolat then addressed the meeting. He was not a candidate. He had tried twice for the position, but had been beaten fairly. He had been urged to accept it, but would not under any circumstances. The man who beat him was in jail; and he was afraid if he trod in his footsteps he would get in there too. [Loud applause.] He wanted every man in the ward to understand that he was not going to the Common Council and work and labor night and day for nothing. He did not believe there was an honest man in Chicago who had been, or would go, there and represent the people as they should be without some pay. [Applause.] If the Legislature passed an act making it a salaried office, he would go; otherwise he would keep away. It cost him money to try and get the office. He was not ashamed to say he had spent $2,000 at one time and $800 at another. The last time was to defeat his friend who was in trouble. He did not know at the time he ran for the office that an Alderman could be indicted for taking a bribe. He wanted Glade pardoned, and hoped the meeting would pass a resolution requesting that he be liberated.

A voter. He ought to be in the Penitentiary.

Mr. Periolat said that they must never expect him to run again until he was paid for his trouble. Aldermen were obliged to spend money to get the office, and to spend more to get a measure through the Council.

Mr. Wayman said his name had been mentioned in connection with the office, but it was not done by his authority. He had served the Sixth Ward, but had made no money out of it. The honor was enough for him. Mr. Verdier would make a good Alderman. He (Verdier) was as well known in the ward as the town pump, and made the best bread in the city. [A voter. "He hasn't eyes sharp enough to watch the thieves who was in ahead of him."] He (Wayman) wanted a man they could put confidence in. They should "put in a man whom they could go in for with a strong pull, and a long pull, and push him right through on election day."

[Cries for "Baker," "Hodnett," etc.]

Mr. Haywood came forward. He said they wanted the "noblest work of God to represent them,"—a man whom they would not be ashamed to look at. He was "in" with them, and "wasn't agoing" for a temperance or anti-temperance man. The Council took care of the city.

A voter. If he was good doctor, he would take care of his patients. [Cheers.]

Another voter. That's so. He wouldn't go there and spend his time for no money.

Mr. Michaelson thought they should send a man of brains to the Council. Business men and doctors couldn't afford to spend their time there. The nominee should be a man of means, who had plenty of time at his disposal. They wanted a man who "would not sell the city of Chicago to a God d—d clique—a man who was white and bright." He nominated John C. Richberg.

Mr. Richberg said his nomination was unexpected. He thought the gentleman should have asked his consent before he mentioned his name. He declined, because he already represented the ward in the Board of Education. There were two thousand voters in the ward, and he did not think one hundred of them should hold a meeting and force a candidate upon the majority. He believed the meeting had been called in the interest of one man, and he favored the making of no nominations. Let the candidates fight it out among themselves on election day.

Mr. Wayman said a majority of the voters could not be got together.

A voter. Five or six of ye think ye are the whole ward—Richberg and a lot of fanatics.

Mr. Wayman thought a man should be recommended to the voters, and if they didn't like him they could vote for somebody else.

A voter. We will vote for somebody else.

Mr. Wayman moved that a Committee of ten be appointed to select a candidate.

A voter. I move as an amendment that the motion be laid on the table.

Mr. Richburg moved that the meeting adjourn. [Cries of "no!" "no!"]

A voter. We came here to meet. Who in h—l are you?

Another voter. I move to take a vote on that.

Still another. The fenatics makes all the nominations and disenfranchises everybody.

The Chair. All in favor of the amendment will vote on it. ["Aye," "aye;" "no," "no;" "aye," "aye;" "n-n-n-o."] The noes were long drawn out, and it was a difficult matter for the Chair to decide whether the "amendment" was carried or lost. For a time there was terrible confusion, in comparison with which a Democratic County Convention was sepulchral.

A voter. What's the matter?

The Chair. Order! Order!

Mr. Periolat jumped on the reporter's table and said he had come to nominate a man. In order to avoid a disturbance he said, a committee of ten was to be appointed to go over [to another saloon] and select a candidate. He put the question on the motion and declared it carried.

The Chairman insisted that the proceeding was entirely out of order. He decided that the motion to lay on the table was carried.

A voter. Not by a d—d sight; it was lost.

A dozen of the voters now gathered around the Chairman, and tried to hector him.

One of them. It was lost, and I am going to hang on to it.

Another. Keep order, byes—byes.

The Chair put the motion again, and declared it to be carried.

The meeting intrusted the Chair with authority to select the Committee, and Mr. Periolat very kindly relieved him of the trouble of thinking of names. Mr. Periolat put down his own name as Chairman, and selected as the other members William Wayman, Mr. McNamara, Daniel Brobston, Mr. A. B. Haywood, P. Cullen, Henry Mahler, John C. Higgins, D. O'Callahan, and M. L. Quinn.

In reading the list to the assemblage Mr. Periolat modestly reversed the order of the names so that his came last.

A voter. Are there any candidates on the Committee?

The Chairman. No! no!

The voter. Then I move that they be taken off.

A voter. There is none that we knows of.

The list was accepted, and the Committee retired to the beer saloon, on the opposite side of the street, to make the nomination.

Dr. Harcourt. If Mr. Tim Verdier is a candidate, we want to hear him speak.

A voter. Bad luck to ye! he is not here.

After being absent about twenty minutes, the Committee returned, and Mr. Periolat announced that they had nominated Mr. A. B. Heywood.

A voter. He was on the Committee. That won't do.

Mr. Wayman. He didn't vote.

Mr. Heywood. No,—I modestly retired.

Mr. Hodnett. Hats off in the presence of His Majesty the King. [Laughter.]

A voter in the front of the saloon, who was very drunk. "I live on North Jefferson street, and don't care who knows it."

The report was accepted and adopted, and Mr. Heywood declared to be the nominee.

Mr. Hodnett said that hay and wood were both combustible, and should not be allowed to go into the fire limits. [Cheers.]

A voter. I move to lay the motion on the table.

Another. Shut up, Mr. Cullen. Your authority is nothing here.

The meeting then adjourned.

The last remark our reporter heard, as he was leaving the place, was, "Who is going to 'set them up' for the candidate?"

THE LAW COURTS.

Numerous Actions for Damages, Mechanic's Liens, Etc.

Wachtel's Sore Throat the Occasion of a Law Suit.

Superior Court.

REAL ESTATE PARTITION.

In the case of Elizabeth T. Dwight against Amasa F. Dwight, a decree was entered for the partition of lot 5, in C. W. Cook's subdivision of Lots 9, 12, 15, and 18, S. S. Hayes' subdivision of Block 1, Wright's Addition.

EJECTMENT.

In the case of Michael Traver against Henry L. Eschench, a verdict for plaintiff was returned. This was an action of ejectment to recover Lot 43, Block 9, Wentworth's subdivision of the south 60 acres of the west ½ of the northwest ¼ of Section 24, Township 39 north, Range 14.

MECHANIC'S LIEN.

In the case of Rufus P. Bell against Martha L. Sheldon and another, a decree was entered for $125. This was a petition for a mechanic's lien on Lot 47 and east 9½ feet of Lot 46, Block 10, Assessor's division of the southwest quarter of Section 22, Township 39, North Range 14.

In the case of Joseph Goodman against the same (petition for a mechanic's lien on the property above described), a decree for $551.75 was entered.

A petition was filed by James McMillan and another against Charity Race and another, for a mechanic's lien on the south 50 feet of Lots 11 and 12, Block 4, Page and Wood's subdivision of out-lot 63, Canal Trustees' subdivision of Section 7, Township 39, North Range 14.

SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE.

A bill was filed by John Lish against John Leser, and another to enforce the specific performance of a contract for the sale of the west ½ of Lot 7, Block 94, School Section Addition.

SUIT AGAINST A STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

And action for trespass on the case was commenced by Delia and Martin Cusick against the West Division Railway Company, in which damages are laid at $5,000, to recover for injuries sustained by Mrs. Cusick while alighting from a Randolph street car.

SUIT AGAINST A PUBLISHING COMPANY.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by Rand, McNally & Co., against the University Publishing Company, of Chicago, in which damages are laid at $1,000.

SUIT AGAINST A RAILWAY COMPANY.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by John H. Meyer against the Michigan Central Railroad Company, in which damages are laid at $3,000.

COVENANT.

An action of covenant was commenced by John Fussy against Daniel Goodwin, Jr., in which damages are laid at $10,000.

INSURANCE.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by William A. Butters and others against the Detroit Fire and Marine Insurance Company, in which damages are laid at $5,000.

PARTNERSHIP.

A bill was filed by Herman Tobias against Joseph Ullman to settle up the affairs of a partnership formed for the purpose of carrying on the Michigan Avenue Hotel.

ASSUMPSIT.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by Charles H. Schwab and others against Alphonso L. Mandel, in which damages are laid at $3,000.

DIVORCE.

Temperance Swenson v. Andrew Swenson. Bill for divorce, on the ground of cruelty. Married Feb 7, 1872.

Jane W. Sanders v. John M. Sanders. Bill for divorce on the ground of desertion.

ON TRIAL.

The case of Hanna Sweeney, administratrix, against the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company is on trial. This is a suit to recover damages for the alleged negligence of defendants' servants resulting in the death of Michael Sweeney. The case was tried at the December term and a verdict for $1,000 returned.

JUDGMENT.

In the case of Alexander H. Williams against Moses S. Bacon, judgment was rendered for $6,504.

Circuit Court.

GIVEN TO THE JURY.

The case of William Mitchell against the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company was given to the jury. This suit already noticed, was to recover for personal injuries resulting from a collision between a locomotive and a wagon in which plaintiff was riding.

JUDGMENT.

In the case of Hugh McKay against Patrick Herrigan, judgment was rendered for $903.17.

COLONEL WOOD AND THE OPERA COMPANY.

An action of trespass on the case was commenced by Joseph H. Wood against Carl Rosa and Adolph Neuendorff, in which damages are laid at $10,000.

SUIT AGAINST THE CITY.

A bill was filed by William J. Hamilton against the city, to enforce payment of a voucher for damages resulting from the condemnation of part of Sub-lot 13, of Lot 3, Block 8, Rockwell's Addition, for the opening of a street.

ASSUMPSIT.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by Peter Fischer and another against Chapin Moore, to recover $4,000. An attachment was sued out on the ground that defendant has attempted to remove certain goods on which plaintiffs have a chattel mortgage, for the purpose of defrauding them.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by Charles W. Genning against John C. Burroughs, in which damages are laid at $1,000.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by Matthew O'Connor and another against David Lynch, in which damages are laid at $3,000.

RUN INTO.

An action of trespass on the case was commenced by John S. Buchanan and others against Charles H. Schwab, Edward H. McQuaid, and Leonard Manheimer, in which damages are laid at $500, to recover for damages to a wagon caused by its being driven into by defendants' team.

County Court.

WILL PROVED.

The will of Gottlieb Goennel was proved, and letters testamentary were issued to Margaretta Goennel, on bond of $3,000.

RAILROADS.

The Mobile & Montgomery Railroad is to be extended from Tensas into the city of Mobile, avoiding an hour's ride across the bay.

—A project has been started in Berkshire County, Mass., to build a road from the Connecticut Western Railroad, at Big Hill, in Norfolk to Stockbridge, Mass., where it will connect with the Lee & Hudson Railroads, making an almost air-line connection to Albany.

—An effort is being made to secure a change in the location of the line of the Coldwater, Marshall & Northern Michigan Railroad from Portland to Pewamo, leaving Lyons and Muir out in the cold. It is claimed for this new route that it is somewhat shorter than the located line, and is essentially cheaper to construct—enough cheaper, in fact, to neutralize the $50,000 raised in Lyons.

—Some of of the cars now running on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad are furnished with neat ventilators that are fastened to the sides of the car below the windows. They are made of metal, and resemble a small oblong box with a lid about ten inches in length by three or four inches in width. On opening the lid a fine wire-gauze may be seen. This is inserted transversely so as to entirely cover the aperture leading to the atmosphere. When a passenger wishes for fresh air, he opens the lid of the ventilator at the side of his seat, and a current is admitted—free, however, from dust and sparks; these being prevented from entering by the wire-gauze diaphragm. Other advantages obtained by them are, that the passengers are not annoyed by draughts, and not liable to take cold, as is the case with open windows.

—A new railroad from East St. Louis to the ancient town of Cohokia, and thence to Falling Springs, is the latest project on record. The object is to obtain building stone, which can be found at the latter place in unlimited quantities.

—At a warehouse in Macon, Ga., recently, when a bale of cotton was being sampled, the gimlet was drawn out, and, instead of cotton, an old wool hat was attached to it. The samplor stood and bored for some time, hoping to reach the African who had it on, but at last accounts had not "struck ile."

HOMŒOPATHY.

Twelfth Annual Commencement Exercises of Hahnemann Medical College.

Annual Report of the Dean—Interesting Addresses—List of the Graduates.

The twelfth annual Commencement of Hahnemann Medical College, last evening, at the Michigan avenue Baptist Church, was a most brilliant occasion. The spacious church edifice was filled to overflowing, ladies and gentlemen all exhibiting the liveliest interest in the affair, which probably gained not a little from the fact that there were in the graduating class no less than six ladies. The graduates were ranged along the front row of seats opposite the platform, and were naturally the observed of all observers.

When the preliminary performance upon the organ concluded, the Rev. Jesse B. Thomas opened the Commencement exercises with prayer.

THE DEAN'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Dr. R. Ludlam, Dean of the Faculty, then delivered the following address:

MR PRESIDENT: In presenting my report for the twelfth collegiate year of the Hahnemann Medical College, of Chicago, I have the honor to state that its affairs are in a most prosperous condition. During the year we have had two lecture terms—one for the spring of 1871, and the other for the present winter. The former commenced in the middle of March last, and was continued for ten weeks. This course afforded one hundred and fifty lectures, which were attended by a class of twenty-three pupils. The winter term opened with a series of thirty-six preliminary lectures, beginning Sept. 27, 1871. The regular winter session followed, commencing Oct. 11, 1871, two days after the great fire. This term, which has but just closed, has been attended by ninety students, in whose hearing six hundred and sixty-five lectures have been given. During the current year the pupils of this Institution have, therefore, enjoyed the privilege of hearing eight hundred and fifty-one lectures. More than one fourth of these lectures have been clinical, a fact which has added very much to the practical character of the instruction given. Our college and hospital clinics owe much of their interest to the sympathy of former classes of pupils, who have sent us more patients from abroad during the past winter than we have ever had from them before. This has enabled the surgical chair to afford an unusual number of capital operations, including ovariotomy, gastrotomy, resections, amputations, etc. While the number of lectures may seem large, it is but simple justice to say of my colleagues that they have not permitted the quality of their instruction to deteriorate. The class for the Winter Term numbered about fifty students less than it would have done but for the great calamity that befel our city just at the beginning of the session, and which had the effect to drive these pupils elsewhere. With the excellent advantages offered in this Institution, however, and its growing reputation, this loss is but temporary, and there is no doubt that in another year the number of those seeking instruction within its walls will be very much increased. Thirty-one members of the class have passed a final and plenary examination in the several branches taught in our curriculum. These persons are known to the Faculty as industrious, earnest, competent and promising, and are most heartily recommended as deserving of the Degree which it is your province and privilege to bestow.

The address was attentively listened to.

ADDRESS OF MR. SMALL.

After more music, Dr. A. E. Small, President of the College, addressed the graduates. He said the time of their pupilage was drawing to a close, and the time of study and toil had just commenced. A more extensive field of self-denial and usefulness awaited their formal introduction into the field they had chosen. After years of devotion to the cause which the graduating class had espoused, the professors had succeeded in perfecting the course of instruction in the college, and given permanency to the institution by the erection of a suitable college edifice, conveniently arranged and with appropriate appointments. They could not fail to note the immense amount of self-sacrifice and money these institutions had cost their teachers and a few of their friends. The return had been considerable, but far from an adequate offset to the benefits conferred. He felt assured that the class would gladly receive their credentials, and go away with a firm resolution to honor their Alma Mater, and remember her dispensary, museum, and hospital with kindly and friendly returns. He advised them to keep their minds well stored with practical truths and principles, by reading and observation; to note every new and valuable discovery for the alleviation of human suffering; to practice culture and self-discipline, and habits worthy of their calling. In a professional sense they must regard as equals the beggar and the prince; the haughty lady and the weeping Magdalene. It was related of Abernethy that he once refused to visit a duchess until he had attended a suffering fishwoman, who had sent a prior request for his services. Such an example was worthy of imitation. In a word, he advised them, while battling with human ills, to note every new feature and symptom, as well as the most successful remedies, and whatever they discovered of value or benefit to the profession, honor required them to contribute it to the literature thereof. Their diploma was a pledge to that effect. This would be inestimable to themselves, and a valuable testimonial of friendship and liberality to their brethren, and the best offering they could make in the honor and support of their Alma Mater. He urged the class to continual study, and concluded as follows:

Woman, in one age man's drudge, and in another his toy, is now sharing with him, more and more, the highest honors; and without detracting from her high character as priestess of the household, instilling by her gentle voice the highest principles that mould human character, may she not light up the medical curriculum also, by her powers in battling with disease? May she not go forth on errands of mercy, under the protection of Divine Providence, to [illegible] with no restriction whatever, except the outermost bounds of her ability? We cannot reply to these questions more appropriately than by conferring upon several highly intelligent and respectable ladies the well earned honors of "Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago." And may you ladies, and may you gentlemen, of the Graduating Class, be impressed by a full knowledge and realization of the responsible position you are about to take. After which, may you return to your homes, where other scenes and pleasant greetings will surround you—pure in heart and purpose, each to find a field of labor and usefulness—"and Providence your guide."

VALEDICTORY ADDRESS.

Prof. F. A. Lord then delivered the valedictory address. He said they had come at last to the time, so long and hopefully looked forward to, when they were about to receive their degrees of Doctors of Medicine, probably the most important epoch in their personal history. He congratulated them upon their success in attaining it. He impressed upon them the necessity for gentleness of demeanor and deportment; purity of character, cultured manners, and decision of character which which only come of mental discipline conjoined to thorough acquaintance with the resources of their art. Wisdom, prudence, courage, forethought, decision, and self possession, must largely enter in the composition of the good physician. He must at once be seer and benefactor, wise man and hero. Self denial must be his daily meat and drink. He cautioned them against entering their profession for the purpose of attaining to wealth, advising them rather to speculate in real estate or Pennsylvania oil stock. He warned them to keep clear of prejudice and bigotry, devotion to sects and parties, whether of religion, politics, or medicine, but to practice liberality. On the other hand a reasonable conservatism must always be the mark of a wise man; all change was not improvement, nor all progress in the right direction. Let their motto be *In certis unitas; in dubiis libertas; in omnibus charitas*. They must never abandon the idea that they were still students; must read everything they could bearing upon a case in hand; must establish a regulation for careful, candid, discriminating judgment; must labor unceasingly to benefit those under their care.

The valedictory was delivered with much feeling and listened to with the most flattering attention. At its termination the degrees were conferred upon the graduates, whose names are as follows:

Names.	*Residence.*
Adams, Charles	Illinois.
Brown, E. F.	Michigan.
Button, H. P.	Nebraska.
Cheek, Alex. M.	Illinois.
Carlson, D. W.	Wisconsin.
Cowell, Miss A. A.	Illinois.
Cowell, Miss L. A.	Illinois.
Dal, Jacob	Illinois.
Dodge, M. M.	Illinois.
Fowler, S. M.	Michigan.
Foster, H.	Illinois.
Hassell, S. E.	Wisconsin.
Herbert, J. B. B. S.	Illinois.
Hurlburt, Mrs. M.	Wisconsin.
Johnson, Mrs. M. N.	New York.
Keeler, Horatio	Illinois.
Lewis, Emlen	Nebraska.
Lowrey, N. H.	Illinois.
Marsh, B. P.	Illinois.
Moore, S. A.	Iowa.
Munson, Clinton	California.
Mussina, E.	Illinois.
Nelson, Peter	Illinois.
Sabin, R. C.	Wisconsin.
Smith, Ezra	Michigan.
Stearns, Miss L. E.	Illinois.
Spencer, F. W.	Wisconsin.
Taylor, Mrs. E. W.	Illinois.
Weis, J. Wm.	Missouri.
Wessel, Henry	Iowa.
Whitman, F. S.	Illinois.
Young, John R.	Iowa.

CONCLUSION.

The Class Valedictorian, Dr. R. C. Sabin, then responded to the address of Prof. Lord in a few well-chosen words.

The degrees of the Hahnemann institute were then conferred by the President, Dr. F. S. Whitman.

This concluded the formal part of the ceremony. The informal part, or sequel thereto, was an elegant supper at the residence of Dr. R. Ludlam, No. 520 Wabash avenue.

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record Friday, Feb. 23.

CITY PROPERTY.

State st, bet Seventeenth and Eighteenth sts, e f 50 ft to alley, dated Feb. 12; consideration, $8,000.

Lot 26 in Hurford's w ½ Block 5, in Sec 5, 39, 14, dated Feb. 2; consideration, $700.

Clark st, 75 ft n of Van Buren st, w f, 100x100 ft, dated Jan. 25; consideration, $70,000. The parties are Henning & Speed, of Louisville, Ky., to Frederick A. Weage, of Chicago.

Blue Island av, bet Sixteenth and Evans sts, n w f, 24 ft to alley, dated Feb. 16; consideration, $1,400.

Lot 23 in Block 21, in Walsh & McMullen's s e ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated July 27, 1871; consideration, $850.

North Wood st, 175 ft s of Clarinda st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 20; consideration, $700.

North Wells st, 66 ft n of Goethe st, e f, 22x120 ft, dated Feb 21; consideration, $2,200.

North Wells st, 88 ft n of Goethe st, e f, 22x120 ft, dated Feb. 21; consideration, $2,200.

First st, between Armour and Bickerdike sts, n f, 50 ft to alley, dated Feb. 23; consideration, $2,000.

Larrabee st, 25 ft s of Elm st, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Sept. 6, 1871; consideration, $1,000.

Ada st, 50 ft n of Kinzie st, e f, 25x93 ft, dated Feb. 14; consideration, $600.

Cologne st, n w corner of Main st, s f, 242 ft running to river, dated Dec. 30, 1871; consideration, $35,000.

House and lot on Fox place, near Noble st, dated Feb. 23; consideration, $1,600.

Cleaver st, between Division st and Milwaukee av, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated Feb. 23; consideration, $1,600.

Lot 23, in Campbell's Block 2, in Morris w ½ s w ¼ Sec 18, 39, 14, dated Dec. 2, 1871; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 38, in Koeritz's ¼ Block 37, in Sec 19, 39, 14, dated Feb. 16; consideration, $525.

Lot 20, in Koeritz's ¼ Block 37, in Sec 19, 39, 14, dated Feb. 15; consideration, $450.

Lot 51, in Smith's Block 7, in Walsh & McMullen's s e ¼ Sec 20, 39, 18, dated Feb. 19; consideration, $700.

Wentworth av, 320 ft south of Thirty-first st, w f, 100x120 ft, dated Sept. 24, 1871; consideration, $4,000.

Lot 20, in Smith's Block 7, in Walsh & McMullen's s e ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated Feb. 23; consideration, $600.

Huron st, 144 ft west of Sedgwick st, n f, 24x100 ft, dated Feb. 17; consideration, $2,615.

Kansas st, 30 ft east of Laflin st, s f, [illegible], dated Feb. 17; consideration, $1,200.

Sampson st, between Throop st and Centre av, s f, 24 ft to alley, dated Feb. 23; consideration, $800.

Twenty-fifth st, 375 ft west of Wallace st, s f, x125 ft, dated Feb. 21; consideration, $800.

Twenty-fifth st, 350 ft west of Wallace st, s f, 125 ft, dated Feb. 21; consideration, $800.

Twenty-fifth st, 300 ft west of Wallace st, s f, x125 ft, dated Feb. 21; consideration, $800.

West Twelfth st, bet Halsted and Union sts, s f, 25x90 ft; dated Feb. 22; consideration, $5,500.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 31, in Block 1, in Rawson & Akerly's [illegible] 74 rods of n e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Feb. 21; [illegible]

Lot 36 and s ½ Lot 35, in David Henry's [illegible] n e ¼ Sec 9, 38, 14, with buildings, dated Feb. [illegible]; consideration, $1,150.

Lot 37, in David Henry's s e ¼ of n e ¼ Sec 9, 38, 14, with cottage, dated Feb. 15; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 65, in Block 2, of Swaun's south 35 acres s e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Feb. 6; consideration, $500.

Undivided ½ of Lots 6 to 10, in Block 1, in Nichols' e ½ Lots 15 and 16, in Sec 16, 38, 14, dated Feb. 21; consideration, $5,000.

Richardson County, Nebraska.

SALEM, Neb., Feb. [illegible]

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Richardson County, Nebraska, is situated on the Missouri River, four miles north of the 40th degree of north latitude (the extreme southeast part of the State). Its location is a very beautiful one, and it is unanimously agreed by all who have visited the west that it is the finest on the river between Leavenworth and Omaha. The Burlington & Southwestern Railroad enters the County of Rulo, and thence follows the Valley of the Great Nemaha, to the western limits of the county. It is 38 miles from east to west, and 20 miles from north to south, embracing 560 square miles of the finest soil in the world. It is as well watered as, and better timbered country than, any prairies of the West. The Great Nemaha empties its waters into the Missouri, 4 miles below Rulo. This stream is formed by the North and South Forks, which unite at Salem,—the North Fork leading from the extreme southwestern part of the county. Tributary to these streams are the Muddy, Half Breed, Long Branch, Easy's Creek, Wild Cat, Contrary, Easley, Four-Mile, Rattlesnake, Pony Creek, and Rock Creek, all of which are well timbered, and bordered by magnificent valleys. The land is all susceptible of the highest cultivation; there are no swamps. The varieties of timber are black walnut, hickory, ash, mulberry, elm, poplar, white and black oak in great abundance, and of very best quality, cottonwood and hard maple. Osage orange thrives here, and the farmers of this county have planted over 100 miles of osage hedge within the past year.

The taxable wealth of the county is considerably over $2,500,000. Excellent water is obtained at moderate depth. Bricks are successfully manufactured. The yield of apples, peaches, pears and, in fact, all kinds of fruit, is absolutely astonishing. The average corn crop for the last years has been 56 bushels per acre. That of the wheat crop, for the same time, has been 30 bushels, and of oats about 60. Grain and fruit seem indigenous to the soil of southeastern Nebraska. The most thriving town, and the one which now promises to be the great entrepot to this part of the State, is Salem, situate near the centre of Richardson County, on the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad, running from Atchison, Kan., to Lincoln, Neb., already completed, and trains running to Table Rock—a little more than half way. Coal was discovered on the lands contiguous to the town last spring. A company was formed in St. Louis, who came on and began to work the mines under the direction of General Parton, of Boston. The Salem coal mines are now believed, by those competent to judge, to be inexhaustible, and of the best quality for blacksmithing purposes.

We have eight large stores, doing an extended business; a first-class billiard hall; two Temperance Societies; a City Hall; a commodious Odd Fellows' Hall; one good church; a first-class hotel; two physicians, two attorneys, and two ministers. There are 800 inhabitants in all. When we take into consideration the fact that but two years ago there were only three or four little shanties, called dwellings out of generosity, and one miserable apology for a store, where now stands this busy and picturesque city, when we see her streets thronged from early dawn until night, with teams hauling corn and wheat by thousands of bushels, the hasty coming and going of business men, the ring of the carpenter's hammer and the hum of a universal industry, we are lost in astonishment, that Time, in two swings of his scythe, should have accomplished so much.

OCCIDENTAL.

The Starting Point of the New Fire Limits.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In a communication in this evening's *Journal*, signed George W. Waite, that gentleman asserts that there is an error in the description of the starting point of the boundary line of the new fire ordinance, which he wishes to have corrected by the words as follows, to-wit: "Commencing at the water-line of the shore-line of Lake Michigan at the commencement of the *centre line* of Thirty-ninth street (*if extended*), thence running west," etc. This I call a correction (!) of one error by another, as there is no such street as *Thirty-ninth street* in the city of Chicago. The street referred to is evidently Egan avenue, which, however, has never been *legally* known by any other name.

OTTO PELTZER,
In charge of Map Department of Board of Public Works.
CHICAGO, Feb. 23.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Hope for the Despairing.—Because your hair comes away in bunches, don't despond. We guarantee that Phalon's Chemical Hair Invigorator will stop this calamity in three days. Nay more, we guarantee that it will promote a full restoration of the fibres. There will be no further shedding of the hair, nor any change in its color, while you continue to use the article. Sold by all druggists.

Best and Oldest Family Medicine.—Sanford's Liver Invigorator.—A purely vegetable cathartic and tonic—for dyspepsia, constipation, debility, sick-headache, bilious attacks, and all derangements of liver, stomach, and bowels. Ask your druggist for it. Beware of imitations.

Hair as red as the flame of a volcano, or white as the dead moss on a Florida hemlock, can be changed to a glorious brown or lustrous black, by a single application of Hill's Instantaneous Hair Dye.

One of the best evidences of conscious guilt is an effort at concealment. Durno's Catarrh Snuff is always prepared to report. Its name is a tower of strength, a fortress impregnable against all other so-called catarrh remedies which can be marshalled against it. Price 25 cents.

The Double Dome Furnace.—Everyone interested in the subject of heating should carefully examine this furnace. It has more good points than any other. Sold by Maclean & Collins, 335 State street.

The mother's remedy for all diseases with which children are afflicted is Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

Burnett's Cocoaine, the peer of hair preparations—unrivalled as a dressing for the hair, and peculiarly adapted to its various conditions.

PRINTING.

D. & C. H. BLAKELY.

Evening Post

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WISCONSIN.

A Temperance Bill, Making Liquor-Sellers Responsible, Carried in the Assembly.

A Republican Contestant Fails to Get a Democrat's Seat.

Report of the Joint Committee on Congressional Apportionment.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MADISON, WIS., Feb. 22.

The birthday of the Father of his Country is by law a holiday in Wisconsin, and so there has been no session of the Legislature to-day. The flags on the public buildings and hotels have been flung to the breeze; the cannon boomed a salute at sunrise, and another this afternoon, when half a company of members of the First Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, three months and three years, escorted by the Milwaukee Light Guard and their splendid band, and the Madison Zouaves, with Jack Howe, the *beau ideal* of a Zouave, for file-leader, marched through our streets, preliminary to Gubernatorial and post-Gubernatorial soldierly speeches, and a banquet, with following toasts and bumpers, at the Park Hotel, to-night. Many members of the Legislature have gone home, and little of importance is likely to be done the rest of the week.

LIQUOR-SELLERS RESPONSIBLE.

The matter before the Legislature in which the people have taken most interest is the temperance question, on which an issue has been raised by the introduction, on the third day of the session, of a bill commonly known as No. 7 A, entitled, "To provide against the evils resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquors;" the object of which was to make liquor-sellers responsible for damages resulting from drunkenness. The bill was similar to the Ohio law when introduced. It was referred to a Select Committee, consisting of Messrs. Graham of Rock, Carpenter of Racine, and Cheever of Walworth, who reported it back with cogent arguments for its passage. It was printed, and widely circulated over the State before the Committee reported amendments, and it has excited a great deal of feeling for and against, and petitions, numbering 350 in all, have been presented in regard to it, with the resolutions of public meetings for and against. Its friends were organized in advance, and had petitions circulated before the Legislature met, and they began to pour in at an early day. After the bill was printed, remonstrances, very largely signed, began to appear, coming from all parts of the State, a number of signers, probably equal or exceed the petitions for the bill. Yesterday the bill was amended it considerably, and

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1872.

THE INVESTIGATION EPIDEMIC.

An era of official investigation into frauds and corruptions of all sorts has set in, and almost every city and State in the whole country is a plaintiff in a suit against one or more of its authorities, for malfeasance in office. These suits are not only of a National, State, and municipal character, but they extend to private and public corporations; and banks, railroad companies, churches, great manufacturing interests, and even ancient seats of learning are vigorously using their new brooms and sweeping out abuses. In Congress, the wheels of new legislation are clogged with old investigations. The outrages of Ku-Klux villains, the frauds in Custom Houses, the political violence of State Government usurpers, the contested seats of Congressmen, the sales of arms to foreign Governments, and briberies, corruptions, and political chicanery of all sorts, are the staples of Congressional proceedings. In New York, investigation has become a matter of self-preservation. Tammany stealings, judicial corruptions, railroad robberies, land and canal frauds, bank defalcations, and all sorts of minor knaveries have combined to make a Citizens' Committee absolutely necessary in order to save the city from ruin. Brooklyn, in like manner, has her city officials under investigation, and Jersey City, having caught the infection, demands that the dishonesty of her officials shall be exposed. Philadelphia has a Reform Committee which is trying to find out some clue to where the city funds are gone, and, with this end in view, is vigorously investigating its Aldermen and the Tax Receiver's Office. Baltimore is overhauling the frauds of its Whiskey Ring. New Orleans has just organized a Citizens' Association, which will investigate political irregularities through the Courts, that the State and city credit may be saved before it is too late, and which has already secured the passage of a bill providing for the punishment of bribery. Arkansas is in a political conflagration, owing to the cabals of official scallawags, and the press is calling upon the people to unite in extinguishing it. South Carolina is floundering through all kinds of investigation, and groping its way along trying to find the light. Tennessee has just lost an ex-Congressman, convicted of defrauding the Treasury through the dishonest collection of pension and bounty claims. St. Louis has a Committee engaged in investigating the books and accounts of the various city officers and Boards, which has already discovered that the city has been swindled by contractors. Topeka has a Senatorial bribery case on the tapis, from which it appears that Kansas Senators cost about $20,000 *per capita*. The official acts of the Executive Branch of the Government of the District of Columbia, with reference to the Washington City Canal, are under investigation. Chicago, not to be behind other cities, is investigating also, and, better still, enforcing the penalties for official corruption, thereby setting a good example in the latter regard to other cities. To enumerate the minor investigations, such as of banking, harbor, quarantine, insurance, Post Office, Land Office, Pension Office, and railroad abuses, would fill one edition of THE TRIBUNE.

This widespread prevalence of investigation is one of the most favorable symptoms of a good state of national health, and the rotten condition of things developed by it is not so much to be deplored, as the very fact that investigations can be had and prosecuted to the extreme limit is to be rejoiced at. Abuses, frauds, and corruptions are the natural outgrowth of the war, as are also the violent crimes. All great wars produce financial, social, and moral confusion, and this confusion lasts longer or shorter, according to the moral vigor of a nation. An intestine war is always more productive of individual depravity than a war with a foreign power, and it takes longer to recover from its effects, because all the foundations of the nation are disturbed by it. But, just as this country has shown its political strength by reorganizing itself and replacing the temporarily scattered fragments into one symmetrical whole again, so it is now showing its moral strength by checking, one after the other, the abuses which have grown out of the war of the rebellion. We are not inclined to join in the lament of so many of our contemporaries over the depravity of the times, nor to discover, as a result of these investigations, that society is hopelessly drifting into barbarism. We are rather inclined to rejoice at the reaction which has set in, and which is one of the surest of indications that the patient will shortly recover from his disease. We only see cause for congratulation that the country has youth, freshness, elasticity, and robustness enough to shake off its moral diseases and regain its wonted vigor of constitution. With these great crimes brought to the surface and exposed to the gaze of all, and with a sentiment, both moral and physical, strong enough to apply the remedies, we see no reason to anticipate danger or demoralization. We should only be wise enough to guard against their recurrence by making the remedies heroic, and applying the caustic so that not even a scar shall remain. Eradicate the frauds and corruptions and abuses by the application of the extreme penalties of the law. Imprison the one Stokes until the last hour allowed by the statutes, and all defrauders will hesitate before they put unlawful hands into the Treasury. Hang the other Stokes, and all murderers will hesitate before they strike the fatal blow which will end their own lives as well as those of their victims. The efficacy of the heroic remedy has been manifested in our own city. It will be a long, long day before another Chicago Alderman will have the hardihood to take a bribe, remembering the fate of Glade and Montgomery.

RAILROAD BRIDGE AT OMAHA.

We called attention, some time ago, to a contract recently made by the city of Omaha and the Union Pacific Railroad Company, by which, in consideration of the donation of certain lands and lots by the city, the Railway Company has established its eastern terminus in Omaha, on the west bank of the Missouri River. We cited the law, and the proclamation of the President, under which, until recently at least, it has been considered that the eastern terminus of that railroad was on the east bank of the river. Part of this contract is, that the Railroad Company shall build a bridge over the Missouri River (which it was required to do by its charter), and shall make up all its western-bound passenger and freight trains on the depot grounds in the city of Omaha; "that all passengers and freights coming from the East, on all lines of road seeking a connection with the Union Pacific Railroad, shall be delivered and transferred to the Union Pacific Railroad Company upon said depot grounds." It further provides that the trains, cars, and engines of all such roads seeking a connection with the U. P. R. shall have the right of transit over said bridge to said depot grounds, at "reasonable compensation," to be fixed by the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

We have no interest in this matter, so far as the relative claims of Omaha and Council Bluffs are concerned; but the difference to the public whether the eastern terminus of the Union Pacific Road is on the east or on the west bank of the Missouri River is of considerable importance. The Union Pacific Railroad Company, in the one case, is bound to erect and maintain the bridge, and to transport freight and passengers from the east to the west bank of the river as part of its contract; in the other case, it has the right to erect and maintain the bridge, and to levy additional toll on each passenger and pound of freight that is moved over said bridge. In the one case, it is a railroad receiving and delivering passengers at the end of its road; in the other case, it is landing them at one end of the bridge and demanding additional fare to reach the end of the road. In the one case, the Union Pacific Railroad Company is bound to take up its passengers and freight on the east bank of the road and convey them across the river; in the other case, it is the same road demanding toll for the privilege of crossing the bridge owned by that Company, and which is declared by act of Congress to be a part of the railway of that Company.

What we object to is, that the Union Pacific Railway Company, disregarding the spirit, if not the letter, of the charter by which it has any rights at all, proposes to erect, under the monopoly it possesses, an independent corporation—a bridge company,—and, by virtue of a contract with the Common Council of Omaha, to levy and collect tolls from all passengers and freights crossing the Missouri River. It has lopped off one end of its road, and leased that out to a bridge company, authorized to levy tolls upon all who may wish to get from the east to the west bank of the river.

The answer made by the Omaha papers is, that the eastern terminus of the road was on the western boundary of Iowa, which boundary is, it is now claimed, in the middle of the channel of the Missouri River. Be this as it may,—though the fact is that President Lincoln, when he fixed the eastern terminus of the road, thought he was locating it on the east bank of the river,—the Union Pacific Railroad Company is taking advantage of a mere technicality to levy a tax upon the country which is unjust and extortionate. That Company is a monument of the national bounty. Yet the general policy of its management has been exasperating, aiming to extort the largest possible amount of money for the least possible amount of service, and its continued existence is due to the forbearance rather than the justice of the nation, which has permitted it to disregard its contracts, and become an enormous annual charge on the public Treasury. This last scheme to erect an extraordinary toll-gate on its own road, to squeeze an additional tax from those whose business compels them to use that route, will not, and ought not to, commend it to public favor.

THE LUNATICS OF SCIENCE.

Modern progress has a good deal of retrogression to answer for, and universal education develops a marvellous number of fools. All great benefits and evils have their adverse compensations. We glory in this universal diffusion of information, and equal right of every man and woman to add his or her mite of opinion or fact to the general contribution. But in return for it we submit to be bored by an infinite number of silly-pated people whose follies are the only amusement we have time to laugh at. As there is no tribunal to decide who shall run for office, so there is no court to pronounce who of us are to be deemed sane and which of us are addled. We have lunatics of the lecture-room, lunatics of reform, men who propose to redeem the world by giving free rein to its licentious passions. We have lunatics in politics, in religion, in poetry, and in science. All these must have their hearing through the press, some of them in ponderous volumes. Before us lie two publications of about equal merit,—the first a volume called "The To-morrow of Death; or, the Future Life According to Science," by Louis Figuier, of Paris; the other a stray fly-leaf entitled an "Essay on the Vital Forces," by Corry E. Danford, of San Jose, Cal.

M. Figuier has written several popular picture-books purporting to bring science down to the level of the unscientific. In these he has performed a useful work and done it well. In his present effort he pretends to state as conclusions of science the merest flimsies of his own fancy relative to the future life. The irreverence of the book could only be perpetrated by a Frenchman, while its assumptions bespeak the showman, rather than the seer or the philosopher.

He declares that beyond the atmospheres of all the planets and filling all space is a rarified gas or ether, which is inhabited by departed spirits, the good rising upward (a term that has no meaning in reference to absolute space) in proportion to their virtues, and the evil sinking down under the (material) weight of their vices, thus effecting a separation in ethereal space on the same principles that separate cork and plummet on a fishing-line. The ex-residents of Mars, Jupiter, Mercury, and all other worlds meet and swim or float in this ether, where exemption from any other toil than the simple one of inhaling and exhaling the ether, frees them from all passions and culminates in supreme felicity. Unlike Swedenborg, this writer informs us that the celestial spirits know no relation of sex or marriage, have no labor or sleep, and no amusements or occupations except to roll in a sea of light.

M. Figuier kindly informs us that in this life we are 50 per cent of spirit at the average, while in the next we shall be from 80 to 85 per cent. The sun consists of pure flame, the residence of pure souls. Its radiations of light and heat to the planets are the emanations from these souls, and the sun is compensated in bulk for the loss occasioned by their departure by the constant influx of still purer and more ardent souls.

For pure and unadulterated science, however, we prefer the man of San Jose to him of Paris. Mr. Danford lets us into some facts that are much newer than anything in Figuier. He says:

> Electricity looks like a mineral fluid; has a dark glisten like a new fracture in cast iron. It works among primary organizations. Magnetism is a fluid of a dark reddish wine color. It works through the nerves as blood does through the veins. In its weak or sickly condition it is poison, and of a yellow color. In its angular condition (produced by fear, grief, or anger), it is poison, with the nature of emory, and of a brick-dust color.

Again:

> Mesmerism is a fluid of a dull gold color, arises from the brain, and runs off in long silvery tongues, particularly from the eyes. It works from mind to mind, and has the nature of phosphorus. We can often see it as plain as steam around a coffee-pot. It has no re-action, and strong minds—if they know how to give it mobility—can produce a condition of mental paralysis upon the weaker. It is used in religious revivals and not always unwittingly either; also in political meetings, gambling hells, houses of ill-fame, by coquettes, gallants, and confidence men, and is certainly the most develish power upon earth.

Like all scientists of this class, our author is specially full and complete in his information concerning the tender passion. He says:

> Love is a vital fluid of a bright pink color; it flows from spirit to spirit; there is no passion with it. Passion is magnetic. The young, old, sick, and malformed love, but have no passion. In its morbid condition it mingles readily with magnetism, and gives it mobility. Is poison, of a dark, blood-red color, and intoxicates the spirit as alcohol does the body. It invites trouble, produces love-sickness, crime, and often death of both body and spirit. Morbid love is produced by oppression, or keeping a person from one they have had an affection for too long. Woman, from her finer organization, unwittingly collects this, and casts it upon man. His stronger nature modifies it, and she feels its reflection; *hence women never fall in love with each other.*

There is also a state of "magnetic dependence," which is interesting to the scientific class:

> Any adult can taste this sweet fluid whose mouth has not been scorched with alcohol, paralyzed with tobacco, or carbonized with pork, and this condition of magnetic dependence may take place between sensitive persons in thirty minutes, and is usually termed love at first sight. How often such persons are torn asunder, and refused the right to embrace or even speak to each other, thereby producing a condition of magnetic starvation and suffering, with which the pains of the cross are no comparison. In such cases, if the parties approximate to the same temperament, there will be times of magnetic equilibrium, with its accompanying repulsion. They then may be separated without danger. These times may vary from a few hours to weeks, in different cases, and if kept apart new relations may be formed, such as the moral judgement of those interested may dictate; but if one be dark and the other fair, there will never be a time of repulsion in which they can safely be separated.

The nonsense of Danford and Figuier is, after all, but a slight extension of the charlatanism and romance which have all along hung upon the skirts of science, and claimed kinship with her. How long have many partially scientific men been wont to style every influence electric or magnetic, when it was really an influence of whose nature they were ignorant, and did not like to confess their ignorance. How much have we not heard of "nervous fluid," "vital fluids," electric currents, etc., where the term was merely used to cover essential ignorance. Until the really scientific class are found willing frankly to admit their ignorance, the unscientific will always be ready to assume their wisdom. The only mode of distinguishing the learned from the lunatics must consist in the modesty and candor of those who know at least the distinction between what can be known and what cannot.

The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was held in Philadelphia on the 20th inst. As this great corporation has now become of national importance, and influences railroad interests everywhere, more or less, we present a few facts of general interest taken from the voluminous report of its operations during the past year. The earnings of the main line have been $18,719,836.85, and the expenses $11,823,433.34, leaving the net earnings for the year $6,896,403.51,—an increase of $1,183,130.03 over 1870. The number of tons of freight moved was 7,100,291, embracing 3,161,441 tons of coal,—an increase of over 22½ per cent over 1870. Since the last annual meeting the road has greatly extended its operations. It has acquired leases of the Pittsburgh & Cleveland Road; the roads of the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Company, carrying with it a control of the bridge over the Ohio, at Louisville; the control of the Chartiers Valley Railroad, from Mansfield, on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, to Washington, Pa.; of the Cincinnati & Muskingum Railroad, which passes through the most fertile portions of Ohio; of the Mansfield, Coldwater & Lake Michigan Railroad, from Mansfield, in Ohio, to Allegan, Mich., with a branch from Tiffin to Toledo; of the Plymouth, Kankakee & Pacific Railroad, and the Vincennes & Cairo, which connects with the International Railroad now being built southwestwardly from Cairo into Texas. It has also aided the construction of the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad, and to protect its investment has become a shareholder in the Southern Security Company, which controls nearly the whole system of Southern railways. It has also purchased the stock of the Wrightsville, York & Gettysburg Company; is running several branch lines to the iron ores and coal fields of the Allegheniesm; has built several large granaries upon the Schuylkill; and has organized the American Steamship Company, which has already four steamers building, to run between Philadelphia and Liverpool.

The letter, which we publish elsewhere, from John Schank, late First Assistant Engineer of the Fire Department, is not regarded by the Board of Commissioners as a very candid presentation of the facts. Certain differences, which have been increasing for more than a year, between Fire Marshal Williams and his First Assistant, Mr. Schank, led to mutual charges, and it became necessary that both should be tried, and that at least one should retire from the service. After obtaining all the light they could, the Board accepted the resignation of Mr. Schank, and allowed Mr. Williams to remain. A very general impression exists that they ought to have discharged Mr. Schank outright, as a proper rebuke to insubordination; but, in a spirit of indulgence, and out of consideration for his long service in the department, he was allowed to resign.

His statement that the Board refused to hear his witnesses is founded upon the fact that, after examining a large number of them, it was found that they disproved instead of proved his case, and hence the remainder were dispensed with. Nor did Mr. Schank offer to prove the facts concerning Williams which he now says he could have proved by Officers Johnson and Buckley. The pretence that Mr. Schank was removed because he was a German, is an afterthought, not wholly of Mr. Schank's invention. The remainder of the charges against Williams are those which were investigated by the Board and found by them to be untrue. Doubtless, in the course of seventeen years' service, Mr. Schank has done a good deal of commendable work. But that does not atone for the acts for which he was discharged.

The full text of Earl Granville's note to Mr. Schenck was received yesterday, and the temperate and conciliatory tone of it put an end to all apprehensions of trouble between the two nations. The claims of the United States seem to have been made the pretext for a sudden attack upon the English Ministry by the Opposition; the Liberals seem to have silenced the noise of the Tories by making even greater noise, and then, the object of the whole having failed, the excitement has died away. The United States Government propose to reply, that the claim for consequential damages was not a new thing in the discussion of this matter, and that the British Government cannot justly plead a surprise. Therefore, the case as presented will be permitted to stand, and the whole question left to the Arbitrators. The claim for consequential damages, though talked about considerably, from time to time, in this country, had failed to attract any serious attention; and its formal presentation in the American case was as much a surprise to the American people as it was to the English. It is fortunate that the moderation and good sense which have marked the negotiations on this subject of late years, are still strong enough to avert any serious disagreement pending the determination of the whole controversy by the Arbitrators.

Senator Wilson has introduced a much-needed and judicious bill to prevent the killing of buffalo upon the public lands for "mere sport," without any intention to make any use of meat or hide. We have counted sixty carcasses within a small distance of each other in one locality, killed in this manner, and rotting in the sun. As a mere act of humanity to the Indians, whom the Government and the settlers must feed as fast as the buffalo are killed off, the further shooting of buffalo by mere "sportsmen" should be stopped. Mr. Wilson's bill proposes to render every person who shall kill a bison or buffalo, anywhere upon the public lands, liable to a fine of one hundred dollars for each animal killed, one-half of which shall go to the informer, and the other half to the Government.

The latest born in the Happy Family of political parties is the National Prohibition Party. The President of its Convention, held at Columbus, Ohio, on Feb. 22, said, in his inaugural address, that they "were justified in forming a new party, because both the Republican and Democratic parties ignored the question of Temperance." Unless this was a deliberate misstatement, it showed a woful ignorance. The Temperance law in Ohio, the Temperance law in Illinois, the Temperance bill now pending in Wisconsin, are all instances of late action on this subject by political parties. The laws of every State in the Union show action on this subject by Republicans and Democrats in the past. If the first-chosen of the National Prohibitionists intended to urge the necessity of a new party because both of the existing ones ignored Temperance in their National platforms and Total Abstinence in their State platforms, he complains of wise and just action. Temperance, like many other very good things, is not, and ought not to be, a question of national politics, simply for its own sake. If there is any thoroughly-ascertained fact in the science of government, it is that Prohibition is a mockery. Very wisely, clear-headed men dropped it long since. If it were an admirable thing in itself, its place is not in politics. It is a false idea of a great party to imagine that, in addition to upholding a particular scheme of government, it is bound to adopt the whims and isms of all the supporters of its work in its proper sphere. The platform of this sickly organization, which had better have been still-born than eke out a wretched existence until summarily strangled next November, is a curious tissue of wild statements and illogical influences. When the time came to nominate Presidential candidates, the well-known cold-water man, B. F. Butler, was presented prominently. A Committee, to which the whole matter was referred, decided that the Convention wished to nominate for President James Black, of Pennsylvania, and for Vice President John Russell, of Michigan. Whether these gentlemen intend to keep up the farce of running for office until the election closes, we do not know. We were perhaps wrong in arguing that there was no necessity for the new party. There is a necessity that, in every election, one party should be beaten. There is no organization better calculated to fill the bill in this respect than the National Prohibition Party.

From the announced intention of the Pope to call another Œcumenical Council, it would seem that the Powers above have not been fully convinced of the Papal Infallibility by the Council of 1870, and need to be reassured. Certainly, if the blessing of the Pope is sure to be of avail, as anything infallibly done ought to be, the benefits conferred by it come in peculiar ways. The Emperor of Austria was blessed and marched happily on to Sadowa; the Queen of Spain received the Golden Rose, and fled from her mixrule over the Pyrenees; Maximilian was blessed, and went across the ocean to Mexico and death. On the other hand, Victor Emanuel has been cursed with great vigor and persistency, yet to-day he is King of United Italy, and has made his daughter Queen of Portugal and his son King of Spain. Evidently, infallibility needs to be re-affirmed.

The French Assembly has agreed, so say the despatches, to tax the raw material of all manufactures except textile fabrics. A bill to that effect will be introduced forthwith. The resignation of M. Thiers for an hour seems to have scared the Assembly into an act against its better judgment. The aim of the measure is not so much revenue as the fostering of manufactures. This is evident, because the textile fabrics in which France is unexcelled in her specialities escape. They are regarded as strong enough. It is only the weak ones which are to be protected by taxing them out of existence. Take the case of a small manufacturer of tin-ware who keeps his capital of $10,000 in such brisk circulation that he sells, during the year, $50,000 worth of manufactured articles, yielding him a net profit of $1,000, or 10 per cent on the capital invested. Let us suppose that, of this $50,000, three-fifths has been expended in wages, repairs of machinery, interest, etc., and only $20,000 for the raw material imported from the mines of Cornwall. Now, if the Assembly lays a tax of 5 per cent on tin in its crude state, the tax will be only 2 per cent of his gross sales, but will, nevertheless, eat up his entire profit therefrom and force him to close his workshop. The fallacy of such a system is apparent. It is a significant fact that the announcement of its coming is coupled with the announcement of a bill to increase the power of the Government over the press. If France is to remain content under such mediæval legislation, it is certainly necessary that the press should be muzzled in advance.

The advantage of an outward gloss of gentility has never been better exemplified than in the case of Oakey Hall. Tweed, coarse and uncouth, was long since indicted and despised. Sweeny, an uneasy, ill-bred man, followed him. Connolly, higher than they in the social scale, and yet below Hall, has suffered much and is to suffer more. The man who let them all into the Treasury, who appointed them to their places and signed their vouchers, has, as we have said, a gloss of gentility. He has polished the thin varnish by dabbling in learning. He cracks little jokes and makes little speeches, and lugs into them rather ponderous classical quotations. The gentleman in him has hitherto saved him. After his confederates had fallen, fallen from their high estate, he was an honored guest at the Franklin celebration, and did the pathetic about "an old public servant" under the stony stare of the statue of Honesty personified. When he was finally indicted, he chooses his own Judge, packs a court-room in order that he may win plaudits by bullying the Attorney General, and tries to fix the time of his own trial. It is to be hoped that the event of that trial may rouse this dapper, smiling, refined person from his self-sufficiency, and show him that a thin coating of gentlemanliness cannot hide the real man beneath.

The average American looks with a vast contempt on the wretched European who boasts of his long line of distinguished ancestors. It is only when we can utilize ours, by turning their memory into cash, that we ever allow ourselves to refer to them. A good instance of this curious blending of sentiment and shrewdness may be found in a petition just presented to Congress by the remote descendants of Sergeant John Champe. After Arnold had made good his escape, and Andre was lying under sentence of death, Sergeant Champe was detailed to enter the British army, and try to carry off the traitor, in order that he, and not his victim, might suffer for his crimes. The plot failed. Andre was hung. Champe re-deserted, and was given an honorable discharge from the American army, lest he should be captured by the British, and hung as a spy. Nearly a hundred years later, a remote descendant, whose sole claim to distinction is that he deigned to be born of a mother who had flowing in her veins a little of the Champe blood, asks Congress to grant him some land as a reward of merit. We trust that the impertinent request will be promptly denied, and the remote descendant taught that his ancestor's bravery does not authorize his begging.

It now appears that that the supposed Queen's speech, which was printed in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, an extract of which was telegraphed to this country by the English agent, who gravely sent word the next day that the *Gazette* had been hoaxed, was written in the office of that paper as a burlesque, and was in reality a severe ironical attack upon the Government. To guard against such contingencies in the future, would it not be well to impose a condition upon English news agents that they shall be able to know a joke when they see it, and not disturb two continents by taking persiflage for reality. If not, we are liable at any time to have Gladstone's next conundrum or Disraeli's little joke sent to us as a declaration of war,—a practice which, if followed for any considerable length of time, will result in embarrassing us to such an extent that every time the British Lion opens his mouth we shall be in doubt whether he is wrathfully roaring or only pleasantly singing.

St. Petersburg boasts of an International Translation Company, which is busily engaged in issuing standard and cheap editions of half-a-dozen English authors. The works of Sir Walter Scott, Dickens, Thackeray, Lord Lytton, Miss Yonge, and Mayne Reed are the favorites, although Wilkie Collins, Anthony Trollope, and Charles Reade have many admirers. The Russian translations appear in some cases under curious names. Bleak House is A Cold Lodging; Only a Clod has become Nothing but Turf; Peveril of the Peak is metamorphosed into The Puritans; The Initials has verified its name, and is in Russian A B C; while Rob Roy has evidently deceived the translator by the similarity of "Roy" and "Roi," and is masquerading as Bob the King.

In consequence of the almost universal appeal by relatives for the discharge of such minors as may enlist in the regular army, Secretary Belknap has recommended to Congress that the law regarding enlistments be amended, and that no recruit be hereafter permitted to enter the service who, by his own oath, is not over 21 years of age.

The Legislature of North Carolina has passed a resolution that that State must have a port of export within her own borders, thereby to avoid a commercial "vassalage" to other States, and therefore they ask Congress to remove obstructions placed in Cape Fear River prior to the Revolutionary War.

PERSONAL.

A lady of New Albany, Ind., while traveling in Germany, was betrothed to a German Baron, and a grand wedding is in prospect at the home of the lady on Wednesday next.

—The workmen employed in the excavation on the Detroit River tunnel throw off their coats and vests and enjoy a June atmosphere.

—The Mormon sisters in Ephraim, Utah, put aside all eggs laid by their chickens on Sundays, toward the subscription to assist the poor to emigrate from the nations the coming year. The brothers gave $2,000 in cash and ten head of cattle.

—The public vaccinators of Hartford, Conn., have operated upon 1,800 children and 500 adults, at a cost to the town of $1,150.

—At Lawrence, on Sunday, "Brother" Hammond had an audience of 1,994 children, ten clergymen being in attendance. Tom Diehl, a recent notable convert, was for many years the ablest and bravest fireman in Leavenworth.

—Mrs. Mary Van O'Linda, the oldest native of Troy, N. Y., died on Sunday, aged 94. Jonas C. Heartt is next on the list in point of age.

—All Kentucky is crazy over Mollie Merion, the belle of the Russian ball at Louisville, who, when asked to dance by the Grand Duke, refused to break her engagement with another gentleman.

—A schoolboy at Woodstock, Vt., in his 16th year, stands 6 feet 5 inches in his stockings.

—Captain A. B. Sabin, of Dempster, N. H., has for 50 years sung in the choir of the First Congregational Church.

—The gift of Alexis to Lotta, at New Orleans, was a bracelet, set in with a turquoise and two large pearls, here and there inlaid with small diamonds, the edges exquisitely enamelled in black.

—Dr. John M. Covert, who died in Brooklyn on Sunday, was a native of St. Augustine, Fla., and graduated at Charleston College in 1853. On becoming a physician, he volunteered in the yellow fever hospitals at Portsmouth, Va., and battled the scourge until its extinction, as he also did at Galveston in 1867. He served on the staff of General Lee for some time, and, at the close of the war, located in Brooklyn. He was a poet and author of no insignificant ability.

—The Salt Lake City *News* gives the following reminiscence:

> Governor A. Cumming, a very excellent gentleman, though somewhat rough in his language, had written his message to the Legislative Assembly of this Territory, and, having his office contiguous to that of Dr. Forney, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, handed the message to the latter to read. The Doctor was disposed to be critical. He suggested that the Governor prune it here and amplify it there, and suggested its alteration in several points. The Governor, irritated at the liberties Forney was taking with his production, at last blurted out—"D—n you, sir, I handed this message to you out of compliment, and not to criticise."

—There is a colored man living in Newberry, South Carolina, who has not slept for three months. He labors under some nervous disorder. No pain is experienced by the unfortunate fellow. The physicians are treating this novel phenomenon. The local paper says: "It seems to us that insanity or death must have intervened by this time, and yet his mind is clear, and he labors every day."

—The Syracuse *Standard* announces the death of Dr. John Foot Trowbridge, aged 81 years. His father was a Quaker, and was one of the guards placed over Major Andre after his capture.

—In honor of his 70th birthday, the Rev. Dr. Bacon was, on Monday, tendered a reception at New Haven, at which the Doctor said: "From the beginning of my official ministry I spoke without reserve, from the pulpit and elsewhere against slavery as a wrong and curse threatening disaster and ruin to the nation."

—The Detroit *Free Press* records the deeds of a generous lady.

> Yesterday morning a lady from the East, who crossed from the Great Western depot to the Detroit & Milwaukee Road to go West, dropped her pocket book in the depot at Windsor, and made outcry enough to scare every one within a block. A ragged little boy, with his hair sticking up through an old hat, and his toes peeping out of his boots, came forward with the pocket book, which he had found. It contained, as the lady informed the railroad officials, $7,000 in bonds, $7,000 in notes, and $1,000 in greenbacks, making its cash value to her as good as $15,000. She was, of course, well pleased with the boy's action and asked his name, age, the circumstances of the family, and finally opened the pocket book to reward him. She hunted all through it, found two ten-cent shinplasters, and, handing them to the lad, told him to always remember that a good act on was sure to bring a good reward. The boy jerked off his old hat, thanked her, and ran off to buy ten cords of wood and a barrel of flour, and other stuff to last his widowed mother until spring. He's going to look for pocket books all the rest o' the winter, and when he finds another, he's going to hand it right over—probably.

—Baron Adolphus Rothschild has founded at Nice a refuge for one hundred children.

—Mr. Damm, of New Orleans, inexcusably lost his will just before he died, and his heirs are now using his name in an emphatic manner.

—At a Washington masquerade, last week, Miss Austine Sneed ("Miss Grundy," of the New York *World*) appeared as the Genius of Red Tape. Her dress consisted of a scarf overdress, and skirt of red, white, and blue, festooned with official red tape, knotted at intervals with huge department seals of red wax.

—A Boston publisher intends presenting a magnificent Dore Bible to the city clergyman who receives the most votes from customers at his book store. The last reports (with four days to hear from) were Edward Everett Hale, 134; Phillips Brooks, 96; John Dewitt, 85; W. H. H. Murray, 75. Mr. Brooks is known to fame as the man who was given two flour-barrels full of slippers by his female parishioners.

—Mr. A. B. Mullett, Supervising Architect of the Treasury, his wife, and two of their children, are ill of scarlet fever. They all have the mild type of the disease.

—Eli Perkins says that Albany was named after the Albany *Evening Journal*. "Mr. Weed," he says, "started the *Journal* there a great many years before a house was built, and people came and settled near by, so as to be where they could read the newspaper."

—The Nashville *Banner* says: "It is mentioned as a significant fact that the young lady most admired by the Grand Duke at the recent ball in Memphis wore a ten-dollar dress."

—A bill for the relief of Benjamin Vanniman, of Green County, Ohio, was presented and passed in Congress on the 10th. The claimant in September, 1864, placed two 10-40 bonds of $500 each in a pair of old pantaloons and locked them up in an unused closet for safety. A fortnight afterward he went to get the bonds, but found only small fragments and a nest or two of healthy young rats in warm and costly nests.

—The explosion of the Little Miami powder-mill seems to have a sad finale. In addition to the five men killed, a Mr. Gates was so overcome by excitement that he died in a few hours. Mrs. Linkhart, whose husband and son were at the mills, took her bed from fright and died in a few days. A Mrs. Ely, on hearing of the explosion went into nervous spasms, and died on Saturday at 11 a. m. This makes in reality eight victims.

—The King of Siam seems to have profited by the visit of Secretary Seward. He is adopting civilized customs to the extent of coats, collars, neckties, shoes, and stockings, and is anxious that his people may become educated. Several of the youth of the higher classes are in Singapore, in school, and some have been sent to Europe. He has his hair cut after European fashion, and, it is said, will not allow his attendants to use betel. He is intending to visit Calcutta soon, and great preparations are making for his journey.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Letter from John Schank, Late First Assistant Engineer.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I think it a duty I owe my friends to make a public statement of the facts as they transpired at the trials of Williams and myself. When I was on trial, Mr. Williams was allowed all the liberty and all the witnesses he wanted in his endeavor to prove me guilty, and which he tried to do by his tools, Welch, Rice, Bullwinkle, Benner, etc. When I commenced my defence, a sudden change came over the Board, and President Talcott showed undue anxiety for me to quit bringing forward the best men in the Department to disprove the lies that were told about me.

When Mr. Williams was on trial, the President again showed his anxiety. I was asked how many witnesses I proposed to have sworn, and I handed in a list of thirty citizens and firemen. Immediately the Board endeavored to restrict me to ten, and, before I had half of my witnesses sworn, I was told the Board would hear no further testimony. They were frightened because they knew I had Officer Johnson and Sergeant Buckley to prove that Williams and his witness, Ben Rice, were both arrested and locked up in the Armory for being drunk and disorderly together.

That my case was prejudged, every unprejudiced man must allow; that the thing was cooked up days before Williams brought any charges against me, and the fiat had gone forth that I would be forced to resign; that I was born in Germany, and Williams didn't want any more d—d Dutch in the Department.

I expected, and was prepared, to prove that Williams had been time and again reported by a number of the best Captains in the Department for being drunk at fires; also, that he was, and is now, totally unfit to be at the head of the Department; and that he does not now, or never will, command the respect or esteem of the men under his command. I was prepared and able to prove that Williams, at the great fire on Sunday night, went off two or three blocks from the fire for the purpose of procuring a glass of liquor; that always, after a fire, he proceeded immediately for a whiskey-shop, together with his hangers on, toadies, and lick-spittles.

I wish here to make a few remarks about the Drake fire: As the investigation before the Board, and, also, at the inquest before the Coroner, both Williams and Benner were sworn, and they, then and there, stated that the fire was well-managed, and that no person could have done better than I did at that fire. With regard to the Heath & Milligan fire, I was publicly complimented by the Board, and, also by that veteran fireman, the late U. P. Harris, for the successful manner in which I handled it.

I stand ready to prove that had Williams taken my advice on the Sunday evening of the big fire, it would have been confined to the West Side. I advised him to take the engines before the fire; but no,—he continued to fight the fire in the rear, and thus drove it over on the South Side, when he became hopelessly demoralized, and went and laid down in some out-of-the-way place. It was thus left for Chicago to bear the disgrace of producing the first Chief that ever deserted his post at a fire! While he was sleeping, I was battling against the fire, as plenty of citizens know; and how successfully, with the limited means allowed me, thousands can testify. He did not show himself on the South, except with men and teams belonging to the Department, to help remove his own goods from his boarding-house. That he ever looked North on that day is doubtful, unless it was in the afternoon on Monday, when he took a ride over to view the ruins of the Water Works. Did he save any property, except his own, on that memorable occasion? If he did, the community at large are not aware of it. While I, with pride, point to Harrison and Congress streets, where I checked the fire, almost without water, and with but few engines.

Why did Assistant Benner order the engines out of the line I had formed from the Lake-shore, and send them to the West Side, where the fire was already checked? Was it for the purpose of getting $500 from Ryerson & Co. to save their lumber-yard, at the expense of the rest of the city?

Why was it that those companies that left the fire on Monday morning, and went home, were not brought before the Board? I reported them to the Chief Marshal.

By what reason is Mr. Chadwick allowed a seat in the Board of Fire Commissioners, when his resignation has been accepted long ago, even before the great conflagration, the everlasting monument of R. A. Williams?

How is it that a great deal of unnecessary work is done at Hannis' shop? Is it because the buggies of the powers that be are painted and repaired free of cost?

That I have enumerated sufficient facts to show my friends how I have been outraged by the Board of Commissioners, no one can deny; and that they are committing a greater outrage upon the public by keeping Williams in his present position, who can gainsay?

I have been a member of the Chicago Fire Department for the last seventeen years; was First Assistant Marshal under the late U. P. Harris; and, at this late day, to be robbed of my good name by a lot of ignorant, treacherous, and dishonest men, is an outrage, hard for me to bear.

To those of my fellow-citizens who have stood by me in this matter, I return my most sincere thanks, and will ever feel grateful to them.

In conclusion, I assure them that I can prove each and every word I have written in this communication.

JOHN SCHANK.

Piatt County, Illinois.

LOVINGTON, Feb. 18.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Piatt County, Ill., is a county but little known in the State as a farming country; yet we flatter ourselves with the idea that we have the best county in the Garden State of the Union. Wheat and corn are the staple products, while oats, flax, rye, and all other crops are largely cultivated. Clover grows very rapidly, which makes our county excellent for stock-growing. Water for stock can be had in abundance by simply sinking a shaft from 50 to 200 feet, which in no instance yet has failed to form an everlasting artesian well, the cost being $1 per foot.

Railroad facilities are good. We have five routes traversing our county.

The principal towns are Monticello, Bement, Milmine, and Cerro Gordo, all thriving business towns, which have large churches, schoolhouses, halls, &c.

The lay of the land is beautiful to behold—sheds water freely; while we have an excellent sand-loam soil, which contains dampness to sustain our crops in time of drouth. The land is low in prices, ranging from $25 to $75 for improved land, while some prairie can be had from $10 to $25.

NEW YORK.

Mayor Hall—The Reported Compromise With the Ring Thieves.

Reformers Getting Discouraged—The Legislature Giving Them the Cold Shoulder.

Buffalo Bill—The Sale of Arms to France.

Savings Banks Speculations—English Opera—The Southern Pacific Railway.

From Our Special Correspondence.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.

MAYOR HALL.

To-day is the day fixed for the commencement of the trial of Mayor Hall for misdemeanor; but at the hour at which I mail this, nothing has been done. Indeed, the prosecution of the Mayor is looked upon as a farce, and there is not one, even among the Committee of Seventy, who believes that Hall has been really guilty of plundering the city. His offence has been the sin of omission rather than commission. He trusted to the sagacity of Sweeny and Connolly to prevent the robbery of the Treasury which he knew Tweed contemplated, and, supposing that Connolly as Comptroller, was more interested in preserving the integrity of his office than the Mayor could be, he blindly signed anything in which the signature of Connolly was attached. In this way he sanctioned the frauds, but never shared a dollar of the plunder. At least this is the opinion now entertained after months have been spent trying to attach absolute guilt to him. The truth is, Hall is a jolly, social fellow, to whom the petty details of office were irksome. He preferred enjoying the social pleasures which the office brought to him, to watching the Treasury. He would rather spend an afternoon driving in the Park with a pretty actress or dancer, or taking a sail down the Bay with Lydia Thompson, than to spend an hour trying to circumvent the villanies which he could not comprehend. Hall may be estimated as a person who was personally honest, but politically unscrupulous,—who would do for party things which he would consider disgraceful to do for himself. He is but one of a large class of office-holders, both Federal and municipal, who entertain precisely similar ideas,—anything may be done for party. "Politics make strange bedfellows," is an old adage, which is being most faithfully exemplified in the Reform movement now going on among us.

THE COMPROMISE.

There has been talk for some time that Tweed, Connolly, Sweeny, Garvey, Ingersoll, and others implicated in the fraudulent transactions, proposed to compromise with the Committee of Seventy. It is rumored that they commenced by offering to restore $1,000,000 if the prosecution against them were abandoned, and that they have gradually increased this offer to $4,000,000,—the Committee demanding $6,000,000, the full amount for the recovery of which suits have been brought. This is simply bosh! The rumor, doubtless, was built upon a proposition which Mrs. Connolly made in behalf of her husband when he was luxuriating in Ludlow Street Jail. The poor woman was then very much frightened, and was willing to do almost anything to get her husband out of jail. The best evidence that no such offer of compromise has been made, lies in the fact that these persons have been taking sure means to secure their property by putting it in the hands of their friends and out of the reach of the Reformers. After taking all the risks they did to steal the money in the first instance, and subsequently to cover their tracks, they are not going to give up a dollar till the very last moment. They do not hesitate to admit the stealing, but defy the District Attorney to prove it against them. The dummies whom they used—the cat's-paws that pulled the chestnuts out of the fire—have received their share of the plunder and left for parts unknown. It is one thing to discover the frauds, and another to convict the thieves. Suppose, for a moment, the Committee should agree to compromise, what is to prevent me, or any other taxpayer, taking up the case where they dropped it and prosecuting it to the bitter end? Or what is to prevent me from proceeding against the compromisers for compounding a felony? I have as much power to compromise as any other citizen, or any body of citizens, and the Ring thieves are not going to pay out any money on anybody's promise of immunity. The proceedings can go on, and, in spite of all that can be done, the thieves will keep their plunder.

THE REFORMERS.

The Reformers are beginning to get discouraged. The only result obtained by the whirlwind which they raised was a temporary stop of the leak. The moment, however, they undertake to make permanent repairs, they find the rush of corruption too strong for them,—bidding fair to swamp them entirely. The Legislature, in popular parlance, has "gone back on them." The charter which they spent months in perfecting, and which was intended to cure all municipal ills, has received the Legislative cold shoulder. A week ago, the Committee sent to Albany "to push things" telegraphed down for reinforcements, and nearly the whole Committee of Seventy responded to the cry for help. For a week our best citizens had been at Albany lobbying for the new charter; and, as a result, they return home and cry out for more reinforcements. Their pet charter seems doomed; so they now call for a mass-meeting of citizens to endorse the charter, and to implore the Legislature to pass it. So to-morrow evening the people are to assemble at Cooper Institute and "resolve." The simple truth is, the members of the Legislature don't see any money in an honest charter, and they do see plenty of it in other propositions which have been placed before them. When Jay Gould or James Fisk went to Albany for legislation, they always took an assistant with them, and a carpet-bag full of greenbacks. When they returned, the carpet-bag contained nothing but soiled paper collars, but every member of the Legislature had nice, new linen ones. The Committee of Seventy should remember that a member's salary—$3 a day—won't pay board and wash-bills, too. They should pay the wash-bills, then their charter would go through. As it is, the members say "It won't wash."

"BUFFALO BILL."

This mighty hunter of yours, and prairie-guide, has been in the city for a week or two. He has come on to visit his friends, the New York bloods, who, when hunting the bounding buffalo under his leadership, always asked him to "come and see us in the city." He has accepted the invitation, and the only one of all his friends who really "does him honor" is Ned Buntline. To be sure, Jim Bennett did make up a little dinner-party for him, the other night, and invited Larry Jerome and a few others, whom "Buffalo Bill" had taught to shoot; but Bill wasn't there when the guests assembled. The fact is, some of "the boys," learning that a dinner was to come off, took "Buffalo Bill" out to "see the sights." Their idea was to get him drunk, but, for a long time, he defeated them by sticking to "whiskey straight." After they had seen him drink a couple of barrels of this they concluded whiskey wouldn't fetch him; so they introduced him to a few ballet-girls, and they introduced champagne to him. This did the business. Before the third basket was finished "Buffalo Bill" was laid out. Carbonic acid gas, flavored with Jersey cider, was too many for the mighty hunter, and so he was carefully put in his little bed, where he "slept till morn." Meantime Jim Bennett, and Larry Jerome, and the other fellows, tired of waiting for the "rip-roaring guide of the pe-raries," ate Delmonico's dinner by themselves, and drowned their disappointment in Widow Cliquot. "Bill" is taking great interest in the preparation of his adventures, which are to be produced in a blood-and-thunder drama at the Old Bowery to-night. Ned Buntline is the author of the play, and he and "Bill" have been constant in their attendance upon the rehearsals. The management is using "Bill" for an advertisement to good advantage. They send him to all sorts of places where he will attract attention.

THE SALE OF ARMS TO FRANCE.

There is a great desire in this city to see Senator Sumner press his investigations into the sales of arms to the French Government during the war. When our war closed, of course the Government had on hand a large quantity of arms which it was anxious to dispose of. A "military ring" was formed, beginning and ending in the White House, but passing through the Ordnance and the Quartermaster's Departments, and encircling several prominent naval officers. Wherever arms could be sold, there were agents of the ring sent. Turkey was a large purchaser, buying a large lot of old Enfield muskets direct from our government, as she supposed. She paid for these $4.50 each, *in gold*; and according to Washington authorities, the government received for these but $3.50 currency. The transactions with the French Government are believed to have netted the ring enormous profits. It may be, as claimed, that these transactions were with private individuals; but, if so, Government officers and Government transports about this harbor were kept very busy working for private citizens. A gentleman made an arrangement with President Grant about these arms for France, and that, at the President's suggestion, he put $25,000 into the business. This gentleman, for some mysterious reason, now denounces the President in unmeasured terms for this transaction.

The investigation should go on by all means, and General Rufus Ingalls should be called upon to tell what he knows about the business.

SAVINGS BANK SPECULATIONS.

There is a fact connected with the failure of our savings banks which is not generally known, but which accounts for much of the squandered money. There were three of these banks,—the Guardian, the Market, and the Bowling Green,—in which members of the Tammany Ring were officers. Walter Roche, "Hank" Smith, and Conklin, their tool, with others, made up a scheme to make a corner in Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad stock. Five millions of dollars were put up for the purpose of getting control of all the stock, and making a big speculation in the street. Roche, Conklin, and Smith employed funds of the three banks mentioned to help the scheme along. But some one in the street saw through the little game, and succeeded in thwarting it. Prospective profits became absolute losses, and among those badly bit were the three persons I have named. The result was, the banks suspended, and thousands of depositors were robbed of their savings. Walter Roche is under $50,000 bonds to answer the charge of appropriating to his own use $64,000 of the funds of the Bowling Green Bank; and Conklin, Secretary of the Market, is a defaulter in about $200,000, and has absconded. Smith still holds his position as Police Commissioner; but it is believed that, before the affairs of these banks are wound up, it will be necessary to arrest him.

ENGLISH OPERA.

Parepa-Rosa has just made a decided hit with her brief season of English Opera. The Academy of Music has been crowded every night she sang, and the Brooklyn Academy would not hold the crowds that flocked to the two performances given in that city. Santley, the baritone, has added to his reputation by his performances in opera. Parepa has made a combination for a spring season which has never been equalled in this country. Parepa, Adelaide Phillips, Wachtel, and Santley are the stars; while Castle, Campbell, and Mr. and Mrs. Seguin will be of the company. Subscriptions for the season are now open, and $1,000 a night has already been guaranteed for the season. Of course, Carl Rosa is to be the conductor. After giving a season here, the troupe will visit the principal cities of the country. Parepa has already demonstrated that English opera can be well done, and this coming season promises to put it on a par with Italian opera.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

You will have seen the announcement that Thomas Scott, the Philadelphia Railroad King, has been elected President of the Pacific Railroad Company. This is a part of the plan for pushing ahead the construction of this road with a degree of energy not displayed heretofore. This Southern route has been a pet of General Rosecrans' for many years, and, long before the Union track was laid, he said to me that the snow on the line would prove more troublesome than the laying of the track. "Tom" Scott is an active, driving man, exceedingly ambitious, and his friends claim that he is the best railroad man in the country. He was anxious to get control of the Erie line when Fisk was killed, but Jay Gould would not give him a show. The present intention is to push the Southern Pacific, in connection with the Pennsylvania and other roads managed by Scott, and so open up a trade with the Pacific coast for the benefit of cities south of New York. Of course, New York cannot be ignored or cut off; but this Southern combination would work against us as far as possible, and, of course, against Chicago. Before, however, this scheme is ready to control much of the traffic, the Union Pacific will have retrieved its errors of construction, and will dispense with snow-blockades in future.

GOTHAM MITES.

Miss Sarah Smiley, the young Quakeress preacher, whose single sermon in Dr. Cuyler's church, in Brooklyn, raised such a row in Presbyterian circles in that city, has been preaching during the past week in the Trinity Methodist Church, in this city. She has drawn immense crowds each evening, and people speak of her preaching with delight. The Presbyterian tempest in a teapot was good for her.

At St. Joseph's Church, on Friday, a requiem mass was celebrated for the repose of the souls of Prof. Antonio Bagioli, and his daughter, Mrs. Teresa Bagioli Sickles, formerly wife of General D. E. Sickles. Among the distinguished arrivals from Albany at the Brevoort House, I see recorded "Major General D. E. Sickles, Minister to Spain, and his bride."

The trial of the Grand Jury by Edward S. Stokes, who, some uninformed people have thought, killed Colonel Fisk, is progressing to-day. The prospect now is, that John Graham will succeed in sending to State prison every member of that jury who voted for the indictment of Stokes. As for Stokes, he is to be at once released, so that he can shoot Jay Gould and some other Erie officers who are objectionable to him. Mrs. Mansfield is to run for Vice President on the Woodhull ticket, and, when elected, will appoint John Graham Chief Justice. A more farcical performance never took place in even our low-comedy courts than this trial of Stokes for the murder of Fisk. Graham is denounced on all sides for the manner in which he is trifling with justice. He has generally been considered an able lawyer and a man of principle; but, in this case and in his pettifogging defence of the Ring thieves, he has lost the respect of the public. Of course, every person accused of a crime is entitled to a fair trial; but, when that defence is open trickery and legal juggling, people are apt to get disgusted and say hard things, as they now do of Graham.

All our restaurants are now well supplied with fish for those who keep Lent. Codfish balls have usurped the place of hash, and oysters and clams are in demand. I find, too, the clubs are better patronized than at ordinary seasons. How is it so many more ladies belong to the church than men?

There are before the Legislature two propositions, independent of those submitted by the Reform Committee, which promise great good to the residents of this city, and as a consequence, not likely to pass. One of these proposes to establish a Railroad Commission which shall have charge of all railroads, horse or steam, running in the streets of the city, regulating them to accommodate the public. The other proposes to take the supply of gas away from the companies which now provide it, and have it furnished by the city. Some of our best citizens are named as Gas Commissioners, and it is asserted that, under this arrangement, gas could be furnished at one dollar per thousand cubic feet, at the outside. As it now costs more than three times that amount, tax-payers would be delighted with the change. For this reason, they are not likely to get it.

HAROLD.

XYLOL.

A New Specific for Small-Pox.

Berlin (Feb. 3) Correspondence of the New York Herald.

Small-pox ravages throughout this Continent, and especially in this metropolis, where, during 1871, the number of deaths from this loathsome disease exceeded 9,000, gathering victims from all ranks of society, have naturally prompted physicians to search energetically the realm of their art for remedies to check the disease in its course, instead of merely supporting the patient, as the practice has been hitherto. The most successful of the zealous Esculapians in the search, whose opportunities for experimenting and observing are the best, he being the chief director of the small-pox department in the Royal Charite, we have hastened to interview in order to obtain the important facts concerning his discovery.

Dr. W. Zuelzer, a native of Breslau, middle-aged, medium height, capital *physique* and broad, heavy German face and brow, received us very politely and at once expressed his readiness to favor us with the desired information.

"Well, Doctor, we are informed that you are the discover of this new small-pox remedy, 'Xylol.'"

"Not discoverer, sir; the agent has long been known. I simply am the first who has appled it in the treatment of disease, and, I acknowledge, it is creating some attention, as you may see by these several letters of inquiry from London, Southampton, Paris, &c."

"But, Doctor, you speak of this xylol as a long known agent. This medical gentleman from Southampton inquires as to its nature, whether animal, vegetable or mineral."

"Well, here, you see it in this book; and also in this handbook on chemistry, published in 1861. By distilling oil of tar you obtain at 81 degrees cels. bensol; at 110 degrees tolnol; at 140 degrees xylol, and at 216 degrees xylodin. The xylol, as numerous experiments I have made upon animals have convinced me, is readily absorbed by the system. Taken even in moderate doses for some eighteen or twenty hours its complete diffusion manifests itself in the breath, the urine, the exhalations of the skin. Its peculiar effect is owing to a property it has of combining with the virus in the blood and forming a salt, which is harmlessly ejected by the system."

"Would not toluol have a similar effect?"

"Not at all; it lacks the necessary affinity. Xylol alone has the desired effect and must be prepared with great accuracy."

"Do you prepare it yourself, Doctor?"

"No; I get it from the chemical works of Scheering & Co., in its necessary purity."

"At what stage of the disease do you think it best to administer it?"

"The sooner the better."

"What doses do you prescribe?"

"To adults ten to fifteen drops every two or three hours; to children from three to five drops. No injurious effects have been observed where larger doses have been given. I have it put up in capsules of gelatine, containing three, five, or ten drops. It may also be taken in wine or water. The treatment continues until the postules are perfectly dry."

"Now, Doctor, how about the success?"

Here the Doctor laid hold of an immense pile of returns from his department in the Charite, that vast asylum in which are treated the sick of all parts of the city and State, and went on to show a multitude of cases treated before the new remedy was tried, all of which lasted from twenty to twenty-five days.

"Now," said the Doctor, "with the new treatment we have cut down the duration of the disease to ten or eleven days. The diptheria, deliriousness and soreness of eyes usually accompanying the disease are very materially lessened, and entirely obviated in the most of cases. Even the pitting is less marked."

"These are splendid results, Doctor, and must give great satisfaction."

"I hope to improve on this, however; I expect yet to succeed in combining other elements with xylol and obtain something more satisfactory. Indeed, I am not prepared, and did not expect to bring this before the public now, as I am still busy with observations and experiments."

"Is small-pox still raging as badly as ever?"

"We have, at present, 50 cases a day and 100 deaths per week. There have been up to 180 deaths per week, and even quite recently we had from 140 to 150. Previous to the war the deaths from small-pox throughout Germany were only 14 per week. Here, in Berlin, the average was from 2 to 4. During the entire month of December, 1869, Berlin had 96 cases, of which 13 proved fatal. In the week preceding the war the Paris returns showed 267 deaths from small-pox. Here we had none to speak of. Though the stationary figure is now 100 deaths per week, after every cold spell we observe a marked increase, which is due, no doubt, to the fact that people huddle together and keep doors and windows constantly shut. Again, we observe an increase at the beginning of every month, and especially at the beginning of 'quarters.' This is owing to the numerous arrivals of persons coming to locate here—being not vaccinated, they soon become infected. The disease is no respecter of persons. All classes of society are reached by it. I have several noblemen in my department. The fact is that hotels will neither admit nor keep anybody who is attacked. The character of the disease seems to grow milder. Only from 6 to 7 per cent are of the black small-pox, and these all die."

"Do you consider vaccination necessary, Doctor?"

"Most certainly. The records show that only 3 per cent of the properly vaccinated are attacked. A very large percentage of the sick have never been vaccinated. There are scarcely any cases in the Prussian army, where every man is compelled to be vaccinated. For all the small-pox and typhoid so violently raging since the war we are indebted to French neglect of hygienic laws."

INVENTIONS AND EXPERIMENTS.

A ROAD STEAMER.
From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Feb. 17.

Yesterday afternoon a trial was made at the Navy Yard of the first road steamer ever invented and manufactured in this country. The machine gave satisfaction, hauling with great ease the largest gun a considerable distance. It also in a little while hoisted on board the Powhatan a number of heavy guns. The steamer is called the America, and closely resembles the hind portion of the fire steam engines now in use in this city. It has two driving-wheels, and a small guiding-wheel in front, which is attached to a brake. The diameter of the driving-wheel is about 66 inches; the diameter of the guide-wheel 31 inches. The boiler is 38 inches in diameter by 6 feet 3 inches in length. The total length of the machine is about 10 feet. The extreme width of track is 76 inches. The breadth of the faces of the driving-wheels is 10 inches, and that of the guide-wheel 6 inches. The capacity of the water-tank is 250 gallons. The fuel bunkers carry hard coal for ten hours' labor. The cylinders are 7 by 12 inches. The total weight is from 7,000 to 8,000 pounds.

CIGAR MOULDS.
From the Detroit Free Press, Feb. 18.

A valuable adjunct in cigar manufacturing, known as "moulds," has been operation in Germany for several years, and latterly some Detroit manufacturers have introduced the invention in their establishments. One firm on Wednesday received 1,800 of these moulds, with the aid of which they expect to be able to turn out 100,000 cigars per week. The process is simple, and those who have employed these moulds regard them as one of the most economical investments in the trade. They consist of a wooden platform containing twenty cigar-shaped grooves, in which are placed "bunches," those latter being simply cigars without wrappers. When a form is filled, a corresponding upper platform, with grooves to match those in the lower, is placed upon it, thus shaping the cigar to the exact form of the groove. Ten of these forms are then placed in a screw-press, and banded together with an iron frame constructed for that purpose. The "bunches" are allowed to remain in the forms twenty-four hours, by which time they are thoroughly seasoned. They are then sent up to the cigarmakers, each one receiving his "forms," which the foreman charges to him, and which he checks off on a book kept for that purpose when the completed cigars are returned by the workmen. This invention secures an absolute uniformity in cigars, and turns out a seasoned article, that has thus far been found to give the best satisfaction. With the same amount of labor, it is claimed, two-thirds more cigars can be manufactured with the use of moulds than by the old system of hand work.

PATENT OIL BARREL.
From the Pittsburgh Commercial, Feb. 17.

There is on exhibition in this city, a patent oil barrel which promises to work a revolution in the manner of oil shipment. It is made of sheet iron, of three pieces, the two heads and body of the barrel closely riveted together and perfectly air-tight. The machinery used in the manufacture is simple, being a cast-iron cylinder made to any dimension, according to the required size of the barrel, over which are a series of rolls, conformed to the configuration of the vessel. Then the heads are clamped and riveted. The seams are closely joined and the barrel is then ready for its purposes. It is lighter by many pounds than the ordinary wooden barrels, will withstand rough usage, has no hoops and never needs cooperage, and is a great economizer, permitting not a drop of oil to leak or evaporate. It is clean and easy to handle, and of course thoroughly fire-proof. We regard the invention as a very important and valuable one, and bespeak for it the examination of our oil-dealers and refiners.

STEAM PLOW.
From the Minneapolis Tribune, Feb. 17.

J. B. Randall has invented a steam plow which bids fair to eclipse all other machines of the kind. He has obtained a patent on the machine, and is now making arrangements to commence manufacturing them. The machine is on three wheels—two behind and one in front. The forward wheel is used to guide the machine. The apparatus by which this guiding-wheel is controlled, is so arranged that the operator stands behind all the wheels. The machine is provided with six heavy feet. A walking motion is given to these feet by a system of cranks, and if the weight of the machine be great enough, and the steam power sufficient, there can be no doubt about the result. There are four plows attached to the machine, each of which cuts a furrow eighteen inches wide. The working machine will be 8x12 feet, and will weigh about 4,500 pounds, and will have 10-horse power. The cost will not exceed $2,000. There have been several objectionable features in other steam plows which Mr. R. claims are entirely overcome in his machine. This machine has been so arranged that it can be used on reapers, mowers, and threshers. This invention is also peculiar, in that there is nothing complicated about it.

IMPROVEMENTS IN RAILROAD APPLIANCES.
From the Cleveland Herald, Feb. 18.

Two improvements in railroad appliances, recently invented and patented by Mr. John Maitland, of Newburgh, O., are both novel and valuable. The first is an improvement upon the common rail now in use, and its ingenuity and thorough utility cannot fail to secure for it a favorable notice from those directly interested in improvements of this kind. This rail is constructed upon the following principles: The neck and head are divided longitudinally through the centre, making two vertical longitudinal sections of the neck and base. The upper and inner edge of each section is rabbetted out at such an angle that when the two sections are placed together the rabbetts form a dovetailed groove of such a shape that the bottom of the groove forms an acute angle with each side, the bottom being raised along the line of its centre. The upper edges of the rabbett are also cut at an angle from the inner side outward, so that when pressure is brought to bear upon the head of the rail the points are pressed more firmly together in proportion to the weight passing over the rail. The head of the rail is of ordinary shape, but is provided with a tongue or "feather," so constructed as to fit into the groove already described. The "neck" of the rail is in two parts, connected by bolts. The tongue of the bend is placed within the groove in the "neck" and the bolts tightened, when a perfect rail is formed. The head of this rail may be made of steel or iron, as desired, and the base being spiked upon the ties, the face may be adjusted or removed at pleasure by simply tightening or loosening the bolts. By placing the head at a distance from the joints formed by the end of the rails, upon the principle of "breaking joints," a continuous rail is secured for any distance, effectually avoiding any depression or battering of the ends. The rail possesses many advantages which we cannot enumerate, and is altogether the most valuable device of the kind ever submitted to our notice. We expect soon to see it adopted by those roads who can appreciate those improvements which ingenuity and thought must of necessity produce so long as imperfections exist. The second device was an improvement for locking nuts, more especially for use upon railroad "splices" or "fish-bars." This resembles the common splices except that the lower edge of the outside plate is furnished with a projecting flange or rib. When the nuts upon the bolts are screwed up, a slender key is inserted between the nut and the flange, filling the space and effectually preventing the nut from turning or becoming loosened by any cause. The key is easily removed when it becomes necessary to remove the bolt. It can be readily perceived that this contrivance is also a valuable one, and will be a source of economy to any road which puts it into use.

—A few weeks ago Mr. McParland, cattle-dealer, of Prescott, Ont., lost a bag of gold containing $2,500, while driving a flock of sheep over the river from Prescott to Ogdensburgh on the ice. Mr. McParland's team broke through the ice, and the bag of gold went to the bottom. The horses and sleigh were saved. The place where the gold went down was about fifty feet deep, and about fifty rods from the shore. The lost treasure was fished up a few days ago by Charles Wells, of Ogdensburgh, who made a very ingenious apparatus for the purpose, and was only at work about an hour when he was rewarded with success. Mr. McParland presented him with $100 for his trouble.

—London was first lighted with gas on Jan. 28, 1807, by a German named Winsor. Sir Walter Scott observes in his diary in 1806, "There is a madman in London who is trying to light the city with smoke."

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Illinois General Assembly.

Final Passage of the Railroad Incorporation Bill.

Long Debate on the Penitentiary Creditors' Bill in the House.

Passage of the Cook County Reassessment Bill in the Senate.

Analysis of the House Bill to Provide for State Revenues.

Text of the Senatorial Apportionment Bill and Other Important Enactments.

Business in the Senate in a Creditably Forward State.

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE CREDIT FONCIER BILL.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Feb. 23.—Greenebaum's Credit Foncier bill came up in the Senate, and met with unexpected opposition of so serious a nature as to make its passage very questionable. Mr. Reddick was unalterably opposed to it. Mr. Strevell was amazed by its provisions, and the feeling against granting privileges to moneyed corporations showed itself in great strength. The bill was sent to the Judiciary Committee, whence it may return with a favorable report, but of its success, there is merely the barest possibility.

THE RAILROAD INCORPORATION BILL.

The Senate concurred in the House amendments to the Railroad Incorporation bill, and that measure lacks only the signature of the Governor.

CHICAGO BILLS.

The Senate also passed the bill for the re-assessment of Cook County, and read the Mayor's bill the first time.

QUICK WORK.

The Senate has worked so rapidly this week that its table is about cleared, and in a day or two more it will be reduced to waiting for what the House may send it.

THE BURNT RECORD BILL,

which perhaps involves material interests to a greater extent than any bill before the General Assembly, unless it be the Revenue, was to-day ordered to a third reading. This bill has been considered neither in Committee of the Whole nor in the House. From time to time the Committee on Burnt Records has reported amendments, some were adopted with reading and some without, but members were alike ignorant of the effect of all. This bill still retains objectionable features, by which men can, without their knowledge, be deprived of their land, and also illegal sections by which County Commissioners are created judicial officers, and are empowered to decide what shall constitute a perfect title.

In the afternoon, owing to the earnest representations of persons who desired to offer amendments, on King's motion, the vote was reconsidered, and the bill was made the special order for Wednesday. So far as this bill is concerned, representatives from the State at large are inclined to let Cook County members alone.

PENITENTIARY CREDITORS' BILL.

The bill to pay the debts of Penitentiary creditors was taken up and discussed in Committee of the Whole. From the position assumed by prominent Democrats, it is pretty clear that this cannot pass as an emergency bill. There are too many who claim that while there are equitable debts yet there are no constitutional warrant for their payment. There is no difficulty about passing it without the emergency.

SENATE RECESS.

The Senate this evening adjourned till Monday evening. Being about two months ahead of the House, it can afford itself this time. It has a few House bills which it will pass next week. There are more Senate bills left, but most of them will be tabled, and only a few important ones will be selected and sent to the House, which has enough business on its hands.

REVENUE BILL.

The House has now, by ordering its Revenue bill to a third reading, finally reaffirmed its adhesion to the system of deductions in listing property, therein provided for. It is declared that persons in listing personal property, chattels, moneys, and credits, may deduct therefrom all the debts they owe. That is if a man owns $1,000 worth of horses, and owes $500, he is taxed on $500. If he owns $500 worth of horses and a lot worth $500, and owes $500, he is taxed on $500. If he owns a lot worth $1,000 and owes $500, he is taxed on $1,000. If he owns $100 worth of furniture and $900 worth of land and owes $500 he is taxed on $900. If he owns $400 worth of furniture and $600 worth of land, and owes $600, he is taxed on $600. The House has decided to raise the revenue of the State by levying a tax, by valuation. It must therefore do it precisely in the manner prescribed by the authorities. That instrument says that in case taxation is by valuation, "every person shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his property. If "value" means gross value, then deductions are evidently unconstitutional. If it means net value, then it means that every person, no matter what kind of property he owns, must pay in proportion to its net value. One man cannot be taxed on the gross value of his land and another on the net value of his personalty. "Value" cannot mean net value in one case, and gross in another.

If A owns $1,000 worth of land, and owes $500, and B $1,000 of personal property, and also owes $500, the gross and the net values of their possessions are the same. Yet by the House bill the tax of the former would be twice that of the latter. Would they pay taxes in proportion to the value of their property? It is said that to allow deductions from personal property is a step in the right direction. But since it is an unconstitutional step in the right direction, of what avail is it? B would seek redress in the Supreme Court, and would find it there.

Hereafter, if this bill passes, the State assessment will be the one on which the taxes of the city of Chicago must be levied. The Constitution requires these taxes to be "uniform in respect to persons and property" and also that "all the taxable property" in the city shall be taxed for the payment of its debts, such taxes to be "uniform," etc. But but by this proposition, these municipal taxes will be levied almost entirely on the land. The same condition of affairs will result in the State at large. The assessment in Illinois, for 1871, was as follows: Lands, $237,260,251; town and city lots, $128,984,457; realty of railroads, $18,030,494; on total of realty, $384,275,202; personal property, $112,915,261; personality of railroads, consisting of rolling stock, etc., $7,485,548, or total of personal property, $121,401,109 or a grand total of $505,676,311. The rate of taxation was nine mills. It is estimated by the Auditor that by this system of deductions, the railroad personalty would disappear entirely and the assessment of personal property would not exceed $50,000,000. The assessment would thus be reduced to $425,781,669, seven-eighths of which would be on land. The rate of tax required to produce the revenue of the State, would rise to 10.68 mills. It is assumed that property will in the future, as in the past, be assessed at one-fifth of its real value. It is true that the Revenue bill says it shall be assessed at its full value, but that has been the law since 1845. There are no further provisions in this new bill to ensure a cash valuation. No member of the House who has been an Assessor believes it can be secured. Experience in other States confirms this, and here, too, there is the additional impetus of the desire to avoid the Railroad Aid law.

Yet all the Cook County members voted for this section, but they did it because that Chicago men owe more than those in the other parts of the State, have heavier stocks of goods, more moneys and credits, and more bonds, and will be enabled to make such large deductions that Cook County will pay a smaller proportionate share of the State taxes.

The following table will give a better idea of the case. The figures are from the assessment of 1871:

	Illinois.	Cook County.
Lands	$237,260,251	$9,332,654
Town lots	128,984,457	67,638,089
Horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and mules	46,850,911	995,835
Wagons, clocks, and pianos	7,312,657	657,490
Goods and merchandise	17,302,874	7,507,945
Manufactured articles	2,367,178	875,690
Moneys and credits	14,754,845	999,083
Bonds and stocks	1,759,795	141,974
Stock of banks	4,228,208	2,735,402
Unenumerated property	20,163,400	6,441,753

What the Cook County members hope to do is to wipe out pretty much, the assessment in their county, of goods and merchandise, moneys and credits, unenumerated property, and manufactured articles, of which Cook County has respectively four-ninths, one fourteenth, one-third, and one-fourth, of the entire quantity in the State; the result being that a greater rate of taxation will come on town lots, of which that municipality has over one-half. It is better to keep in for taxation, an item of which Cook County has one-tenth, than to throw the taxes on an item of which it has one-half.

It is forgotten, also, that while the amount of the above items listed in Cook County is only a little over fifteen millions, there was listed for taxation, outside of Cook County, live stock to the amount of forty-six millions, which will nearly all disappear under this system of deductions. It is better for Cook County to have it taxed, since but one forty-sixth part of it is within its bounds; of the one hundred and thirteen millions of personal property listed in the State Cook County had less than fourteen millions or about one-tenth. It is better to stick to that, than put a heavier tax on town lots. At the very lowest estimate Cook County would, by such deductions, pay 6 per cent more taxes to the State than it now does.

It is perfectly proper to protect merchants from heavy taxation, but the foregoing figures seem to show that they have protected themselves pretty effectually under a Revenue law which allowed them no deductions. It is unfortunate that the House should have committed itself to such a system, which will cause the Senate to reject the bill, and would compel the Governor to veto it, were it ever to reach him.

RE-RECORDING DEEDS.

The Senate yesterday passed the following House bill to fix the rates of re-recording deeds, etc., in Cook County:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly,* That in all cases where the records of any county have been or shall hereafter be destroyed by fire or other casualty, it shall be the duty of the Recorder of Deeds of such county to re-record all deeds, mortgages, or other instruments in writing, which may have been recorded or filed for record prior to the destruction of such records, together with the certificates of such original recording, that may be filed in his office for re-recording. And said Recorder of Deeds may charge and receive as a fee, for recording such deeds, mortgages, and other instruments aforesaid, and the certificate of such recording, six cents for each hundred words or fractions thereof, and no more. And any Recorder of Deeds who shall charge a greater fee than the foregoing, or who shall refuse to re-record such instruments in writing aforesaid, for the fee aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of malfeasance in office, and subject to all the penalties prescribed by law for such offence.

SEC. 2. That, whereas, the records of Cook County have recently been destroyed by fire, and many such instruments of writing are daily being filed for record, and the fee for re-recording the same has not been fixed by law, therefore, an emergency exists, requiring immediate legislation on the subject: therefore, this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

They also passed the following House bill, which is of general interest:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly,* That section 1 of an act entitled, "An act for the prevention of cruelty to animals," approved March thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, be amended so as to read as follows, viz.: That whoever shall wilfully overdrive, overload, overwork, torture, torment, deprive of necessary sustenance, cruelly beat, mutilate or kill, or cause or procure to be so overdriven, overloaded, overworked, tortured, tormented, deprived of necessary sustenance, cruelly beaten, mutilated or cruelly killed, any horse, ox or other animal, and whoever, having the charge or custody of any such animal, either as owner or otherwise, shall unnecessarily fail to provide such animal with proper food and drink, shall, for each and every offence, be punished by a fine of not less than $5, and not exceeding $100, to be recovered on complaint before any Justice of the Peace, or by indictment in the county where such offence shall be committed. The word animal, as used in this act, and the act to which this is an amendment, shall be taken to mean any living creature.

SURPLUS FUNDS.

The following was also passed:

PREAMBLE. WHEREAS, Various towns and cities in this State, by vote of the electors thereof, did, in pursuance of law, raise moneys for the payment of bounties to persons volunteering in the service of the United States; and whereas, in many towns and cities a surplus of such moneys remains on hand; and whereas, there is no statute authorizing the appropriation or use of such surplus for any other purpose than that for which the same was raised; therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly,* That the several towns and cities of this State which may have a surplus of money raised for bounty purposes, as aforesaid, be, and they are hereby authorized, by vote of the electors thereof, at any regular or special town meeting or election to be held therein, after due and legal notice of such town meeting or election shall have been given, to appropriate any such surplus moneys to such object or purpose as a majority of the voters voting at such election or town meeting may determine.

SEC. 2. Whereas, there is now no statute authorizing the transfer of such funds, wherefore an emergency exists for the immediate passage of this act, therefore this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

FREE LIBRARY BILL.

The Senate passed the Free Library bill, as amended, by a close vote. All that remains is for the House to concur in the Senate amendments, and there is no special opposition to them. All that is required is a full house and some one to push the bill.

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.

There will be trouble with the caucus Congressional Apportionment when it comes up. In the House and Senate it will be opposed. It will not receive many Democratic votes, and prominent Republicans will oppose it, since it is ruinous to the interests of their party, giving the Democrats, as it does, eight Districts.

BILL SIGNED.

The Governor has signed the Cook County Bond bill.

SENATORIAL APPORTIONMENT.

The following is the Apportionment bill passed yesterday.

A BILL for an act to apportion the State of Illinois into Senatorial Districts.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly,* That until the taking and return of the next Federal census, and the apportionment thereunder, as provided in the Constitution, this State shall be divided into Senatorial Districts, each of which shall be entitled to one Senator and three Representatives, as follows, to wit:

1. The First, Second, Tenth and Eleventh Wards of the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, shall constitute the First District.
2. The Third, Fourth, and Fifth Wards of the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and the Townships of Hyde Park and Lake, in said county, shall constitute the Second District.
3. The Third, Seventh, and Eighth Wards of the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, shall constitute the Third District.
4. The Ninth, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Wards of the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, shall constitute the Fourth District.
5. The Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Eighteenth Wards of the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, shall constitute the Fifth District.
6. The Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Wards of the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook, shall constitute the Sixth District.
7. The townships of New Trier, Northfield, Wheeling, Palatine, Barrington, Hanover, Schaumberg, Elk Grove, Maine, Niles, Evanston, Lake View, Jefferson, Leyden, Proviso, Riverside, Cicero, Lyons, Lemont, Palos, Worth, Calumet, Thornton, Bremen, Orland, Rich, and Bloom, in the County of Cook, shall constitute the Seventh District.
8. The Counties of McHenry and Lake shall constitute the Eighth District.
9. The Counties of Winnebago and Boone shall constitute the Ninth District.
10. The Counties of Jo Daviess and Stephenson shall constitute the Tenth District.
11. The Counties of Carroll and Whiteside shall constitute the Eleventh District.
12. The Counties of Ogle and Lee shall constitute the Twelfth District.
13. The Counties of DeKalb, Kendall, and Grundy shall constitute the Thirteenth District.
14. The Counties of Kane and DuPage shall constitute the Fourteenth District.
15. The County of Will shall constitute the Fifteenth District.
16. The Counties of Kankakee and Iroquois shall constitute the Sixteenth District.
17. The County of LaSalle shall constitute the Seventeenth District.
18. The Counties of Livingston and Ford shall constitute the Eighteenth District.
19. The Counties of Bureau and Stark shall constitute the Nineteenth District.
20. The Counties of Putnam, Marshall, and Woodford shall constitute the Twentieth District.
21. The Counties of Rock Island and Henry shall constitute the Twenty-first District.
22. The Counties of Mercer and Knox shall constitute the Twenty-second District.
23. The Counties of Warren and McDonough shall constitute the Twenty-third District.
24. The Counties of Henderson and Hancock shall constitute the Twenty-fourth District.
25. The Counties of Fulton and Schuyler shall constitute the Twenty-fifth District.
26. The County of Peoria shall constitute the Twenty-sixth District.
27. The Counties of Tazewell and Logan shall constitute the Twenty-seventh District.
28. The County of McLean shall constitute the Twenty-eighth District.
29. The Counties of DeWitt and Macon shall constitute the Twenty-ninth District.
30. The Counties of Piatt and Champaign shall constitute the Thirtieth District.
31. The Counties of Vermilion and Edgar shall constitute the Thirty-first District.
32. The Counties of Douglas, Coles, and Moultrie shall constitute the Thirty-second District.
33. The Counties of Shelby, Cumberland, and Effingham shall constitute the Thirty-third District.
34. The Counties of Christian and Montgomery shall constitute the Thirty-fourth District.
35. The County of Sangamon shall constitute the Thirty-fifth District.
36. The Counties of Mason, Brown, Cass, and Menard shall constitute the Thirty-sixth District.
37. The County of Adams shall constitute the Thirty-seventh District.
38. The Counties of Scott, Pike, and Calhoun shall constitute the Thirty-eighth District.
39. The counties of Greene and Morgan shall constitute the Thirty-ninth District.
40. The Counties of Macoupin and Jersey shall constitute the Fortieth District.
41. The County of Madison shall constitute the Forty-first District.
42. The Counties of Bond, Clinton, and Washington shall constitute the Forty-second District.
43. The Counties of Fayette and Marion shall constitute the Forty-third District.
44. The Counties of Clay, Wayne, Richland, Edwards, and Wabash shall constitute the Forty-fourth District.
45. The Counties of Clark, Crawford, Lawrence, and Jasper shall constitute the Forty-fifth District.
46. The Counties of Jefferson, Hamilton, and White shall constitute the Forty-sixth District.
47. The Counties of Franklin, Williamson, Saline, and Gallatin shall constitute the Forty-seventh District.
48. The Counties of Monroe, Randolph, and Perry shall constitute the Forty-eighth District.
49. The County of St. Clair shall constitute the Forty-ninth District.
50. The Counties of Jackson, Union, and Alexander shall constitute the Fiftieth District.
51. The Counties of Pulaski, Massac, Johnson, Pope, and Hardin shall constitute the Fifty-first District.

Regular Report of Proceedings.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 23.

Met at 9:30 a. m.

ABSENTEES.

Bishop, Bowman, Boyd (sick), Early, Eddy, Epler, Hunter, Jackson (sick), Laning, Williams.

CANAL PRIVILEGES.

Mr. DORE introduced a bill to grant the use of canals in this State to the inhabitants of the Dominion of Canada, upon the conditions named therein. Referred.

WATER-SUPPLY BILL.

Mr. EDSALL, from the Committee on Municipalities, reported back House bill 703, to enable cities and villages to contract for a supply of water, with amendments, which were concurred in.

SECOND READING OF BILLS.

A number of House bills were read a second time.

TITLE AMENDED.

The title of the free public library bill was, upon motion of Mr. EDSALL, so amended as to make the bill applicable to villages.

GAMBLING.

When the bill to suppress gambling-houses came up, Mr. LANDRIGAN moved to strike out $100 as the penalty for the first offence and insert $50, and wanted it understood that if it could get through he would be in favor of a fine of $1,000.

Mr. ALEXANDER was of opinion that at this late day in the session it would endanger the passage of the bill. Lost.

The bill was unanimously ordered to a third reading.

THE CREDIT FONCIER BILL.

House bill 396, to authorize the formation of corporations for the investment of money on real and personal property (Greenebaum's bill), was read a second time.

Mr. McNULTA moved to strike out twenty-five years as the duration of such corporations, and insert ninety-nine years.

Mr. HAMPTON said that, as the bill contained extraordinary powers, it was well to limit the term of duration.

Mr. REDDICK said that he intended to vote against the bill from beginning to end.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. LANGLEY moved to amend by striking out all after the enacting clause, which he amended by moving to strike out the enacting clause.

Mr. STREVELL said that the bill was a most extraordinary one, the like of which he never saw. There was but one consideration to recommend it, and that was assistance to Chicago in its fallen and stricken condition, and but for the objectionable features, he might, on that account, strain a point and vote for the bill. He proceeded to discuss the most objectionable features of the bill.

Mr. FULLER suggested that the bill might be passed to a third reading, and then be made a special order.

Mr. STREVELL, continuing, said that no such bill as the one under consideration ever passed the Legislature, even in the halcyon days of special legislation.

Mr. McNULTA said there was a jealousy among the people regarding the formation of moneyed corporations. The bill was not extraordinary. There was nothing in the bill that any one need be afraid of. He discussed rates of interest in old countries as compared with new ones. While a farmer in Illinois is compelled to pay about 15 per cent, with a mortgage on his farm, securing debt beyond the possibility of escape, a man in Europe could obtain money for 2 per cent, and demand that at that. The bill would tend to reduce the rate of interest to 6 or 7 per cent. He did not see any objection to the issue, by this corporation, of bonds. He wished the bill postponed until Tuesday at 3 p. m.

Mr. LANGLEY said the time to dispose of the bill was at the present time.

Mr. HARLAN raised a point of order that, under a motion to postpone, the merits of the bill could not be discussed.

Mr. CRAWFORD moved that the bill be re-committed to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. DORE opposed the motion to re-commit. Bills were sometimes allowed to slumber in that Committee.

Mr. McNULTA withdrew his motion to postpone, and the bill was re-committed, as moved by Mr. Crawford.

THE GENERAL RAILROAD INCORPORATION BILL

was taken up, and the Senate amendments, in which the House did not concur, were receded from—yeas, 34; nays, 4.

The House amendments to the bill were concurred in—yeas, 35; nays, 2.

CHICAGO RE-ASSESSMENT BILL.

Senate bill 416, to provide for the re-assessment and taxation of property where the records of assessment rolls have been lost or destroyed, and to authorize re-assessment or abatement of taxes in certain cases, was passed—yeas, 37; nays, 0.

THE MAYOR'S BILL

was read a first time, ordered to a second reading, and referred to the Committee on Municipalities.

Several other House bills were read a first time, ordered to a second reading, and referred to the Committee on Municipalities.

Several other House bills were read a first time and appropriately referred.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

COURTS OF RECORD.

Senate bill 213, to establish Courts of Record in cities, was taken up on a second reading.

Mr. HAMPTON offered an amendment providing that salaries of judges shall in no case be paid by the State, which Mr. CRAWFORD moved to amend so as to prevent the payment by the State of any expenses attending such courts, which was accepted by Mr. Hampton.

Mr. CRAWFORD said if salaries and expenses were to be paid by the State, every city of five thousand inhabitants would vote for the establishment of courts of this description.

Mr. UNDERWOOD was of opinion that Senators ought to know whereof they were speaking, and proceeded to show that all expenses were to be paid by the city in which courts located, excepting the salary of the judges. The bill was in the interest of the inhabitants of remote portions of the county.

Mr. KERR would vote for the amendment for the purpose of killing the bill, which he was opposed to.

Mr. VOORIS was opposed to the amendment.

Messrs. FLEGG and LANGLEY supported the bill in opposition to the amendment, which was adopted.

The bill was recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary.

RAILROAD POLICE BILL.

Mr. FULLER, from the Railroad Committee, reported amendments to the Senate bill 460, relating to the policeing of railroads, which were concurred in.

OTHER COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. JEWETT, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back Senate bill 292, the old reassessment bill. Tabled. Also, to authorize Boards of Trustees of benevolent institutions to sell real estate, with an amendment excepting State Institutions from the range of the bill. Concurred in and the bill tabled.

The Committee on Banks and Banking reported a bill relating to savings banks and institutions for savings with an amendment, which was concurred in and the bill was tabled.

Mr. WOODARD, from the Committee on Railroads, reported back the bill relative to construction by city and town authorities of wheel-ways, etc., to facilitate travel, with a substitute which was concurred in, and the bill tabled.

Mr. CRAWFORD, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the bill relating to expenses of the next General Assembly; also to appropriate money to the State Horticultural Society, which was ordered to a third reading; also to make appropriations to the Northern and Southern Insane Asylums, with amendments, which were concurred in.

Mr. PIERCE, from the Committee on State Charitable institutions, reported a bill to provide for additional water supply to the Insane Asylum; also a bill to collect statistics relative to dependent and criminal classes, the latter with an amendment, which was concurred in; also a bill to appoint a State agent to provide homes for children of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, with amendments, which were concurred in, and the bill ordered printed.

Mr. MARSH, from the Committee on Public Buildings, reported back the bill to carry on the work on the new State House, with an amendment, which was concurred in and the bill recommitted to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. NICHOLSON, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported a bill instructing County Boards to take measures to prevent cruelty to animals; ordered to a second reading. Also, House bill concerning drovers, with amendments, which were concurred in.

Mr. HAMPTON, from the Committee on Domestic Relations, reported that, as far as advised, with the exception of the Senator from Peoria, the domestic relations of each of the Senators were eminently satisfactory, and "everything was lovely and the goose hangs high."

Mr. WOODWARD, from the Cook County delegation, reported back the bill to amend the charters of towns of 21,449 inhabitants, recommending its favorable consideration. Ordered to a second reading.

JUDICIAL SALARIES.

Mr. WOODARD introduced a bill to enable Cook County to pay additional compensation of Judges of the Circuit Court and Superior Court, of Chicago, and to the State's Attorney. Referred to the Committee on Fees and Salaries.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

House bill 340, relating to roads and bridges was passed,—yeas, 29; nays, 1, Mr. Washburn voting no.

THE RAILROAD POLICE BILL

was read the second time and tabled for printing.

JUDICIAL SALARIES.

Mr. BANGS from the Committee on Fees and Salaries, reported back Mr. Woodard's bill relating to additional compensation to Cook County Judges. Tabled for printing.

PROPOSED RULE.

Mr. FULLER offered a resolution declaring that no new bills will be received after March 1. Laid over.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FISH BILL.

The bill to prevent the destruction of fish was made a special order for to-morrow morning.

THE PENITENTIARY.

The bill for the management of the State Penitentiary, was also made a special order for to-morrow.

BURNT RECORDS.

Some more amendments were reported by the Committee on Burnt Records to their bill, and were adopted.

TRANSFER OF RAILROAD STOCK.

The bill to enable railroads to transfer donations of stock from one road to another, were made the special order for Thursday afternoon.

THE RAILROAD CORPORATION BILL

was taken up, the question being on the Senate amendments. Some of them were concurred in, others non-concurred in, and others concurred in with amendments.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

The bill in relation to public printing was taken up.

Message from the Governor announcing the signing of the Cook County Bond bill.

Mr. BARNES moved to recommit the bill to have it amended so as to have all the printing let on one contract.

The motion was lost.

The bill was ordered engrossed for a third reading.

THE COUNTY COURT BILL

was taken up, and the amendments of the Committee of the Whole, and the bill generally, was discussed at great length.

An amendment was made to put the jurisdiction from $500 to $1,000. It was adopted—ayes 60; nays 55.

COMMUNICATION.

A message was received from the Governor, transmitting a communication from the State House Commissioners, concerning the roofing of the building when the walls are completed.

BURNT RECORD BILL.

Mr. KING (Cook) moved that the Burnt Record bill be ordered engrossed for a third reading—agreed to.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

RECONSIDERED.

Mr. KING (Cook) moved to reconsider the vote by which the Burnt Record bill was ordered to a third reading. It was made the special order for Monday morning.

POWERS OF JUDGES.

The Senate bill to extend the powers of Judges during vacation, was made the special order for Wednesday.

COUNTY COURT BILL.

Consideration of the County Court bill was resumed.

Mr. NELSON moved to amend by providing that in the trial of criminal cases, they must proceed by indictment by Grand Jury, and not by information. Lost.

Mr. MORRISON, (of Monroe), moved to strike out appeals to the Supreme Court. He was also in favor of simplifying the proceedings in County Courts. Since, if they had the same process and pleadings as in the Circuit Court, County Judges who were often not good lawyers might arrive at proper conclusions, but make wrong rulings on which a decision would be reversed. The Supreme Court was stricken out.

An amendment was adopted giving appeal to the Supreme Court in tax cases.

Motions were made to cut the jurisdiction down to $400 and $300. It was fixed at the last sum.

Mr. JOHNSON moved that the proceedings in County Courts be the same as in Justice's Courts. Adopted.

The bill was ordered to a third reading.

CONGRESSIONAL APPOINTMENT.

The Committee on Congressional Appointment reported back the bill previously introduced.

PENITENTIARY CLAIMS.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Senate bill to pay claims of Penitentiary creditors. The bill appropriates $175,000. These debts created prior to the adoption of the new Constitution, are to be paid out of the appropriation, and the debts created since then are to be paid from the proceeds of sales of useless Penitentiary property.

Mr. NELSON was of opinion that not one of the claims was contracted according to law, and he saw no possible method by which claims contracted since August, 1870, could be paid in the way provided for in the bill. Those claims rested on a basis as just and equitable as those created prior to them. To those contracted under the old Constitution there was the objection that the General Assembly could not run into debt beyond $50,000, one could not delegate power to run into debt. He did think these were equitable, but not legal claims; but the equities seemed to him to be equal in all cases.

Mr. BURLEY said good Constitutional lawyers held that debts contracted by the Penitentiary under the old Constitution were legal. He claimed that the State had had the property, and should pay for it.

Mr. CHANDLER, who was a member of the Special Committee, stated that property to the amount of $60,000 could be disposed of to pay the debts contracted since August, 1870. He was unable to say what part that amount was of the proceeds of property not paid for.

Mr. NELSON further stated that all claims were equally fair, so far as the prices charged, etc., was concerned.

Mr. ROBERTS was willing to pay the debts if it could be done without breaking the Constitution, but it was the duty of the Penitentiary creditors to know the law, and find out whether the Commissioners were authorized to make such orders.

Mr. CAVAN supported the bill.

Mr. KING (Cook) said the State had on hand some of these articles not paid for, and was selling them. Could not they send them back instead of using them.

Messrs. MANLEY, PHILLIPS, and BARNES opposed the bill.

Mr. TURNER spoke in support of the payment of the claims, which were fully due; nor was it the fault of the creditors that they had not received their money. They had made contracts, but did not get their pay. He did not understand that they were prohibited from paying claims. There had been no violation of the Constitution. Ample provision had been made by former laws for the payment of such debts, but the State officers had not obeyed the law. He wanted no example of repudiation by Illinois. He offered an amendment that they be allowed 6 per cent interest on the claims until paid.

Mr. MORRISON (Monroe) insisted that the claims were not created according to law under either Constitution. These agents of the State could not bind it by illegal contracts. The remedy of debtors was against these agents. Under his oath he was prohibited from voting for the bill.

After considerable more talking Mr. Turner's substitute was adopted, and the Committee reported the bill back with the recommendation that it pass.

The House adopted the amendment also, and ordered the bill to a third reading.

Adjourned.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 23.—In the Senate a number of petitions and remonstrances on the temperance question were presented.

The Committee on Finance presented a bill to regulate the express and telegraph business in this State, and to tax them 2 per cent on their gross earnings.

Senate bills were passed for the collection of statistics from towns, villages, and cities, showing the amount of taxes raised therein; allowing amendments of complaints and warrants in criminal proceedings before Justices of the Peace, and Assembly bills were concurred in to facilitate a settlement with the National Banks for taxes due during the years 1865 and 1866; to prohibit the purchase or receiving in store of grain by any other weight or measure than the standard weight or measure as provided by law; repealing Chapter 65, General Laws of 1866, of claims and delivery of personal property; relating to the recovery of lands illegally sold by executors, administrators, and guardians; appropriating $5,000 to enable the Governor to carry out the provisions of the joint resolution authorizing the Governor to take such action as will lead to securing the completion of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers improvement.

In the Assembly, some petitions and remonstrances were presented on the Temperance bill and on some local matters.

A resolution was offered directing inquiry by the Assembly and Senate Committees on Agriculture in regard to the State University experimental farms.

The Committee on Foreign Relations reported in favor of the indefinite postponement of the resolutions endorsing Senator Sumner's one-term-for-President amendment to the Constitution, and the subject was made the special order for next Tuesday.

A memorial to Congress was reported from the Select Committee, of which Mr. Barron was Chairman, reciting the history of the proceedings in regard to the encroachments in the interest of Duluth on Superior harbor, and earnestly protesting against therein the action of the Secretary of War in suspending the injunction against the opening of the Duluth Canal across Minnesota Point, and asking Congress to require the filling up of the said canal, and the removal of the dike in the Bay of Superior, and prevent the construction of such works in the future. The rules were suspended, and the memorial unanimously adopted.

Senate bills were concurred in appropriating $37,149 for the Deaf and Dumb Institute, and $21,000 for the Blind Institute; also annexing Fort Howard to Green Bay.

Assembly bills of a general character were passed appropriating $5,000 for the use of the Governor in furthering the favorable action by Congress on the Fox and Wisconsin improvement; to require Sheriffs to appoint Deputies in incorporated villages with over 1,000 inhabitants; to limit the time for the commencement of actions against towns, counties, cities, and villages on demands made payable to bearer or order; to pay Overseers of Highways $1.50 a day; and to exempt private property from seizure or sale to pay municipal debts. On the latter, against which there were but five dissenting votes, there was a sharp passage between Speaker Hall, representing Watertown, heavily encumbered with railroad debts, who called Winfield Smith to the chair to advocate the bill, which, he claimed, was necessary to prevent the virtual confiscation by possible decisions of the Federal Courts, and General Winkler, of Milwaukee, who opposed the bill, as attempting to interfere with pending suits, as tending toward repudiation, and as damaging to the credit of the municipalities of the State. Mr. Hall showed how Watertown had been swindled into a debt which it was impossible to pay, and which she was seeking to compromise, and reiterated that his constituents would resist the seizing of their homesteads for public debts if attempted.

The Assembly adjourned to evening.

There will be but a thin house in the Senate or Assembly to-morrow.

IOWA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, Feb. 23.—In the Senate several petitions were presented asking for the establishment of a reformatory institution for fallen women; bills providing for appeals from decisions of Boards of Equalizations of assessment of property; to amend the law and define the power and duties of Judges of Circuit Courts. The bill provides for the election of only one Circuit Judge in each Judicial District, and gives him the same powers and jurisdiction of District Judges, except in criminal causes; to increase the number of Supreme Court Judges to five, they to be appointed by the Governor.

A joint resolution was passed asking Congress to prevent the destruction of buffalo and other wild animals in the West.

Senator Vale offered a resolution requiring the Committee on Public Buildings to examine the quality of stone which has been used in the construction of the foundation of the new Capitol, and report thereon. He stated that a large portion of the stone came from quarries in his own County, Van Buren, and he was satisfied it was bad; that competent judges had pronounced it worthless.

The bill to amend the recent act in relation to railroad taxes was taken up and passed. The amendment provides that railroads which have already earned the amounts voted to them shall receive it, without sixty days' notice on the part of the County Treasurers.

The Senate passed the House bill requiring the railroads of the State to deliver and transfer freight on the east bank of the Missouri River.

At half-past 2 o'clock the Senate went into Committee of the Whole, for the purpose of considering the report of the Code Commissioners, and proceeded to take up those parts of the report marked "Obsolete" and "Omitted." The Secretary read from the report of the Commissioners, and Judge Seevers, one of the members of the Commission, read the titles of the parts referred to as "obsolete" and "omitted." In this manner the whole report was passed through, and those parts expunged.

In the House, a substitute for an act for the organization of independent School Districts was passed, providing that in cities of 10,000 inhabitants there shall be elected, in addition to the regular Directors, a President and Treasurer, who shall hold office for one year, and that Directors shall be elected from different wards of the city, in order that equal representation may be had.

The Committee on Federal Relations reported against the repeal by Congress of the Bankrupt law; also against applying the one-term principle to the office of President of the United States.

The Committee on Railroads reported in favor of the indefinite postponement of the bill, making it unlawful for members of the General Assembly to receive free passes on railroads.

The Judiciary Committee made a report on the bill providing for expenses incurred in a change of venue in civil cases, reporting a substitute providing that the county in which a cause is originally commenced shall be responsible to the county to which the cause is taken by a change of venue, allowing a charge of $2 per day for each day's service of every juryman employed; Judges before whom the trial is had to certify to the expense involved, and the bill passed.

The bill in reference to mechanic's lien was reported back with a substitute making the bill sufficiently stringent to protect those furnishing material or performing labor, which passed.

The bill to punish negligent railroad employes, provides that any employe of a railroad company who shall, through the negligence of the rules of the company, cause the death of any person, shall be fined not less than $1,000, or imprisonment not less than ten years. For accidents of a minor character a less punishment is provided for.

Bills to legalize the donation of swamp land and swamp land funds to the Des Moines, Boone & Northern Railroad; to provide for the exemption of land-owners from payment of taxes on land voted in aid of railroads, were introduced.

Governor Carpenter to-day appointed Hon. M. E. Cutts, of Mahaska County, Attorney General in place of O'Connor, resigned.

KANSAS.

TOPEKA, Feb. 23.—House took up the Senate amendments to the House bill apportioning the State, refused to concur, and tabled a motion asking for a Conference Committee. The Committee of the Whole considered and recommended the passage of a bill providing for registration of county, city, and township bonds with the State Auditor, and payment of interest on them, by the State Agent. It also provides that it limits the amount of bonds to be issued.

Decorah, Iowa.

DECORAH, Iowa, Feb. 20.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I think this is the most beautiful, picturesque, and romantic place I ever stepped foot in. It nestles among the hills and upon the banks of the Upper Iowa River; is surrounded by one of the most fertile regions in the country, to the extent of about twenty miles, whose inhabitants must come here for a market; is provided by Dame Nature with one of the best water-powers in the world, and is the terminus of a railroad. Its inhabitants are made up of intelligent, energetic people. Here I find some very superior buildings, both public and private. There are a fine Court House, a commodious jail (little use exists for the latter, however, as it is empty now and the good people of the city and county are so law-abiding that they think it unnecessary to have any police), school houses, churches, banking houses, hotels,—in short, everything that goes to make up a thriving city,—not excepting an Opera House, which is not a small one by any means, being 42 by 84 in the clear; it is owned by Mr. J. Steyer.

Here, also, are many manufacturing establishments; among them a woollen factory, belonging to a stock-company (capital, $75,000), the interests of which are looked after by Colonel W. C. Baker; a stock-company of $100,000 capital have invested their wealth in the manufacture of wagons and plows, and also run a flouring mill, from which 500 barrels of flour are turned off weekly; and there is a paper-mill of $60,000 capital. Among the beautiful private residences are those of D. B. Ellsworth, Henry Paine, E. Cooley, H. S. Weiser, and T. B. Landers, and many more, all of which are first-class, and would do credit to any city,—even Chicago. There is also a Norwegian College here, which, situated upon an elevation which overlooks the city and surrounding country, looks like a quaint old castle. It cost $100,000, and only one-half the building is yet erected.

It may be well to mention here that I find it almost impossible to get a copy of THE TRIBUNE. The newsdealers here, as well as in five other towns and cities which I have lately visited, tell me it is impossible to get an extra copy. What is the matter? G.

Secret Societies.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: At a time when betrayal of public trust is so frequent, and the use of political power for private ends so common, we are interested to know the causes and influences that have brought about this alarming state of things.

Will you allow me to place before your readers a few brief extracts having a bearing upon the subject.

The first is from the report of a Congressional Committee, as found in your journal of Feb 19, inst.:

"The Committee say that inquiry has been made into the commission of outrages, the execution of the laws, bad legislation, official incompetency, corruption, etc. There is a remarkable concurrence of testimony that the Courts and juries administer justice between man and man in all ordinary cases, civil and criminal, but the evidence is equally decisive that redress cannot be obtained against those who commit crimes in disguise and at night. The reasons assigned are that conviction is difficult, almost impossible; that when this is attempted the combinations and oaths of the order come in and release the culprit by perjury either upon the witness stand or in the jury-box, and that the terror inspired by their acts as well as the public sentiment in their favor in many localities paralyzes the arm of the civil power."

Will not the above confirm the views recently expressed by a writer in the *Congregationalist*, of Boston, as follows:

"All this increasing family of secret societies,—of which Free Masonry is supposed to be the parent,—from the earliest development to the latest, the Ku-Klux Klan is uncalled for, is unconcerned to our Free institutions, is a great element of danger to our Government, and can have nothing in common with our holy religion. And we do earnestly exhort all our young men, especially every Christian, to say to himself, 'O my soul, come not thou into their secret; unto their assembly, mine honor, be not thou united: for in their anger they slew a man.'"

Have we not here a sufficient explanation of much of the demoralization of men in almost all places of public trust?

But, what is remarkable about these quotations, they show the wisdom, and almost prophetic foresight of the "Father of his Country," as he uttered the following warning in his Farewell address to the people.

"However combinations or associations of the above description may now and then answer popular ends, they are likely, in the course of time and things, to become potent engines, by which cunning, ambitious, and unprincipled men will be enabled to subvert the power of the people, and to usurp for themselves the reins of government."

And these words of Washington have a significant emphasis from the fact that he knew something of the working of social organizations; and, when reported as presiding over certain lodges, he wrote to the Rev. Mr. Snyder, of Fredericktown, Maryland, from Mount Vernon, Sept. 25, 1798, as follows: "The fact is, I preside over none; nor have I been in one more than once or twice within the last thirty years." And, in the same communication, he says that "He has heard much of the nefarious and dangerous plans and doctrines of the Illuminati."

Is it wise to be silent when these organizations are not only spreading their network over the entire country, but are in affiliation with those of a similar character in foreign lands, whose history, in France, Spain, and other countries, I need not allude to. Yours respectfully,

PHILO CARPENTER.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.

WEEKLY CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

WEEKLY Chicago Tribune,

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR In Large Clubs.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1872

The Weekly Chicago Tribune, for the year 1872, will consist of first-class original and selected matter, embracing the latest news by telegraph and mail, down to the hour of going to press, editorials, correspondence, reports of the proceedings of Congress and of the Legislatures of the Western States, and of important public meetings and political speeches, financial and commercial intelligence, reports of the grain, provision, lumber, dry goods, cattle, and general markets, notices of new publications, and other literary and miscellaneous intelligence. It will also contain weekly summaries of information concerning the work of

REBUILDING CHICAGO,

And restoring its former greatness after its late devastation by fire.

The year 1872, it will be remembered, is a

PRESIDENTIAL YEAR,

And the campaign will, in all probability, be as exciting as any that has transpired since the outbreak of the late war. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will uphold and defend the principles of the Republican party with its accustomed vigor and earnestness. Our platform consists of:

Equal and exact justice, at the ballot-box and before the law, to all men, without distinction of race or color.

Amnesty for all political offences connected with the rebellion.

A tariff for public revenue only.

Preservation of the public lands for actual settlers under the Homestead and Pre-emption laws.

Opposition to monopolies of every description, and to corruption in every form.

Such reform of the civil service as shall make men and States, instead of partisan zeal or personal favoritism, the test of preferment to Federal offices.

Our readers, and the public generally, are so well acquainted with the tone and quality of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, that we need not enlarge upon that subject. Near the close of the 25th year of our existence as a public journal, we had the misfortune, in common with a large majority of the business community of Chicago, to be burned out, losing thereby the most commodious newspaper building in the United States, and being deprived, temporarily, of the use of our extensive printing machinery. We have commenced rebuilding our ruined edifice on a more enduring plan than before, and we have effected arrangements for the use of machinery which practically gives us the same facilities that we possessed before the fire. Upon occupation of our new building and machinery THE TRIBUNE will be issued as an octavo, and contain eight pages of reading matter.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be published regularly as heretofore each Wednesday upon the following

TERMS—Payable in Advance.

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SUNDAY EDITION:

Single copy, per annum....[illegible]

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TRIBUNE CO., Chicago, Ill.

No publication of above Prospectus will be acknowledged unless ordered direct from our office.

HATS.

Broadway Style DRESS HATS,

And a splendid line new styles Business Hats, just received.

BARSTOW, 212 West Madison-st.

PROPOSALS.

Army Supplies.

OFFICE PURCHASING AND DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, 560 WABASH-AV., CHICAGO, ILL., Feb. 21, 1872.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received until 12 o'clock m., Saturday the 23d day of March, 1872, for furnishing the Subsistence Department U. S. Army the following stores, delivered at the usual place of delivery, at Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo., viz.:

80 barrels mess pork.
136,400 pounds bacon clear sides, in sacks.
*28,700 pounds corn meal, kiln-dried.
*12,800 pounds choice white beans, hand-picked.
*5,000 pounds split peas.
*4,500 pounds rice.
*5,200 pounds hominy, large.
30,400 pounds coffee, green rio, in double sacks.
*61,400 pounds "C" sugar, equal in quality to Stuart's.
5,500 pounds of adamantine candles, full weight, sixes, or eights, in boxes, strapped.
11,000 pounds soap, hard and dry, free from adulteration, in boxes, strapped.
*10,800 pounds salt, clean and dry, fine grain.
640 pounds ground black pepper, free from adulteration in full weight 4-ounce papers, packed in boxes, strapped, containing 25 pounds, net.

Bidders will state the price of articles marked * if delivered in round-hoop oak barrels full head lined, and also price of same articles if delivered in double sacks, (inside twilled cotton; outside gunny).

Proposals for delivery at Chicago will be addressed to the undersigned, and for delivery at St. Louis, to Capt. C. B. Penrose, C. S., at St. Louis, Mo.

Proposals should be made on blank forms, to be obtained from either of the Commissaries named.

Samples of all articles (except meat) must accompany bids. Proposals will be subject to all the conditions heretofore published, a copy of which can be seen by application at the offices of C. S. at Chicago, or St. Louis. Bids must state the time when the stores can be delivered.

R. MACFEELY, Major and C. S. U. S. A.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

A large lot of ordnance and ordnance stores will be sold at public sale at the Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, on Wednesday, Feb. 28, 1872, sale commencing at 10 o'clock a. m.

The list of articles is too varied for mention, but some of the principal items are as follows:

Three 3-inch wrought iron rifled guns.
Five travelling forges (field).
Nine siege-gun carriages and battery wagons.
Thirty-four sets of harness, and a large lot of artillery implements and equipments.
838 carbines, principally Smith's, Merrill's, and Burnside's.
4,000 rifled muskets, foreign manufacture.
100 Springfield rifled muskets.
275 Springfield muskets, smooth bore.
870 Starr's revolvers; calibre, .44.
130 revolvers, assorted.

Nearly all the Starr's revolvers, and about two-thirds of the other arms, are in fair order.

123,000 cap pouches; 10,000 waist belts; 7,000 bayonet scabbards; 5,000 cartridge box and belt plates; 35,000 musket and pistol appendages, and an assortment of other accoutrements and appendages.

224,000 metallic cartridges (Spencer's); calibre, 52, good and new.

200,000 percussion caps (musket).

21 artillery elevating screws; 1,000 old shovels; 300 picks; 130 scythes and snaths; cartridge paper; horse medicines; worn and broken tools for carpenters, machinists, and blacksmiths; and 4,250 files—require re-cutting.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent cash on day of sale; remainder on delivery of stores.

Printed catalogues can be obtained by application to the undersigned, and at the Ordnance Office, Washington, D. C.

D. W. FLAGLER.

SILKS.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

SILKS A SPECIALTY

Continued Attractions.

JUST OPENED,

An elegant new line of Japanese Poplins, from 50c a yard upwards.
New Striped Japanese Silks in great variety.
New Brocade Japanese Silks in every shade.
The latest novelties in Silks for Spring Costumes and Dresses, comprising White and Grisaille grounds, with hair line, solid, and Black Stripes, &c., &c.
A few of the Dark Stripe Silks, at 75 cents, still left.
A full assortment of New Spring and Evening Shades in Gros Grains, Failles, Poult de Soies, &c., &c.
Lowest prices on all Black Silks.

We can show customers the largest stock of Silks on the West Side, and second to none in variety and cheapness.

329 West Madison-st., OPPOSITE ABERDEEN-ST.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Published this Day:

I. Yesterdays with Authors.

By JAMES T. FIELDS. Comprising Reminiscences and Letters of Thackeray, Dickens, Hawthorne, Miss Mitford, and others. 1 vol. 12mo. $2.00.

This volume contains the series of papers published in "Our Whispering Gallery" in the "Atlantic Monthly," with many additions, including numerous letters not before printed. For literary and biographical interest the volume is unique in American Literature.

II. Mountaineering in the Sierra Nevada.

By CLARENCE KING, United States Geologist. 1 vol. Large 12mo. $2.50.

This volume forms a most important and delightful addition to the literature of science and travel.

III. Kate Beaumont.

A Novel of Southern Society. By J. W. DE FOREST. 1 vol. 8vo. With Illustrations. Paper, 75 cents; Cloth, $1.25.

This is the fifth volume in *Osgood's Library of Novels*. It is a strong and faithful picture of Southern life, and goes far to justify those critics who call Mr. DeForest "the prince of American story-tellers."

For sale by all Booksellers. Sent, postpaid, on receipt of price by the publishers,

JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., Boston.

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REMOVAL.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES

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FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TWELVE MUSIC BOOKS WHICH CONSTITUTE A COMPLETE MUSICAL LIBRARY

1,200 or more Songs and Pieces for Pianoforte or Reed Organ. Worth from $300 to $400. Sold in book form for $30.00!!

THE MUSICAL TREASURE. Vocal and Instrumental. The most recent work. Very popular.
THE SILVER CHORD. Vocal. [illegible] of the best songs.
GEMS OF GERMAN SONG. Vocal. The very best Songs of Deutschland.
GEMS OF SACRED SONG. Vocal. A choice collection.
GEMS OF SCOTTISH SONG. Vocal. Selections from a large number. The best.
WREATH OF GEMS. Vocal. Popular Songs. More recent than Silver Chord.
OPERATIC PEARLS. Vocal. Comprises most of the favorites of Standard Operas.
SHOWER OF PEARLS. Vocal. Completely filled with the best Duets.
PIANIST'S ALBUM. Instrumental. Is the same as Home Circle, Vol. 3.
PIANOFORTE GEMS. Instrumental. Is the same as Home Circle, Vol. 4.
HOME CIRCLE. Vols. 1 and 2. Instrumental.

These fine books gave a name to the whole set, which is often called The Home Circle Series, all the books being of uniform binding and size, and filled, not with the most difficult or the most severely classical music, but with that which is genial, bright, popular, and fitted for the entertainment of the happy "circle" at home.

Price of each book, $2.50 in Boards; $3.00 in Cloth, and Full Gilt, $4.00.

Sent, post-paid, for the above prices.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston. C. H. DITSON & CO., New York.

LOTTERY.

Missouri State Lottery.

Legalized by State Authority, and Drawn in Public at St. Louis.

Grand Single Number Scheme of Class B to be Drawn Feb. 29, 1872.

5,880 Prizes, Amounting to $300,000.

1 prize of	$50,000	500 prizes of	$100
1 prize of	12,450	9 prizes of	1,000
1 prize of	10,000	9 prizes of	500
1 prize of	7,500	9 prizes of	300
4 prizes of	5,000	9 prizes of	250
4 prizes of	2,500	36 prizes of	200
20 prizes of	1,000	36 prizes of	150
20 prizes of	500	180 prizes of	100
40 prizes of	250	5,000 prizes of	10

Tickets, $10. Half Tickets, $5. Qrs. $2.50.

Our lotteries are chartered by the State, and are always drawn at the time named, and all drawings are under the supervision of sworn commissioners.

The official drawing will be published in the St. Louis papers, and a copy sent to all purchasers of tickets.

We will draw a similar scheme the last day of every month during the year 1872.

Remit at our risk by POST OFFICE MONEY ORDER, REGISTERED LETTER, DRAFT, or EXPRESS. Address

MURRAY, MILLER & CO., No. 315 Walnut-st., (Post Office Box 2446), St. Louis, Mo.

DESKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

DESKS.

THAYER & TOBEY Furniture Co.,

86, 88, 90 and 92 WEST RANDOLPH-ST

FOR SALE.

To Bookbinders.

Two good double Ruling Machines (for ruling both sides at once); now in use at Springfield, Mass., for sale low. Address BAY STATE PAPER CO., Springfield, Mass., or CAMERON, AMBERG HOFFMAN & CO., Chicago.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

INMAN LINE, OCEAN STEAMSHIPS,

Carrying the Mails between Europe and America. Steam twice a week between New York and Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, and Scandinavian, German, and other European Ports.

Through Tickets between all the principal cities in the United States and Europe.

Sight Drafts for £1 and upward on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Address

FRANCIS C. BROWN, 32 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

GENERAL NOTICES.

City Clerk's Office,

CHICAGO, FEB. 20, 1872.

Public notice is hereby given that an election will be held on Tuesday, Feb. 27, 1872, in the Eleventh Ward of the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, for an Alderman to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Herman O. Glade. The voting places and the inspectors of Election will be the same as at the general election held in December, 1871.

C. T. HOTCHKISS, City Clerk.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES,

(Both carriage and draft), Mules, Harness, Lap Robes, Wagons, Buggies, sleighs, &c., every TUESDAY and SATURDAY of each week at [illegible]

CANNED FRUITS, ETC.

WM. NUMSEN & SONS,

(Branch of Baltimore House),

45 & 47 RIVER-ST., CHICAGO,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers,

Have now in stock a full assortment of

Canned Fruits AND VEGETABLES.

JELLIES, PRESERVES, CATSUPS, SAUCES.

PICKLES, IN WOOD AND GLASS.

French Mustard, KEGS AND BOTTLES.

BRANDY FRUITS, CONDENSED MILK, MAPLE SUGAR, HORSE RADISH, Etc.

Importers of Crosse & Blackwell's ENGLISH PICKLES, CATSUPS, and SAUCES. Lea & Perrin's WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, Sardines, Olive Oil, Capers, French Peas, Liebig's Extract Beef, &c.

INSURANCE.

Insurance Agency.

GEO. C. CLARKE & CO.,

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,

No. 10 Eldridge-court.

BRANCH OFFICE,

No. 35 W. Washington-st.

FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE AGENCY.

Risks taken in the following Reliable Companies:

MANUFACTURERS' INSURANCE COMP'Y, of Boston, ORGANIZED 1822.

Assets after paying all losses, including those of the Chicago Fire, $1,150,000.

HOME INS. COMP'Y, of Columbus, O.

NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL INS. COM'Y, of Milwaukee.

HOFFMAN FIRE INS. COM'Y, of New York.

Insurance on the MISSISSIPPI RIVER, or on the OCEAN, taken at fair rates.

GEO. C. CLARKE & CO.,

OFFICES,

Nos. 10 Eldridge-court and 35 W. Washington-st.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE.

We buy all those claims that were settled in this Company at 25 cents, and pay the highest price in cash. Also, certificates and all claims against the Republic, Lamar, and People's Insurance Companies. All those who settled with the Republic at 25 cents on the dollar, call and see us at once. Apply to

JAS. BAXTER & CO., 56 Central Union Block.

BRICK.

BRICKS.

BRICK, LIME, CEMENT,

And Building Material generally, sold on commission. Consignments solicited. Advances made.

PIERCE & SKELSEY, 181½ LaSalle-st.

FINANCIAL.

ADJUSTED CLAIMS AGAINST THE CLEVELAND INSURANCE CO.

Bought. Also, COUNTY ORDERS wanted, by CITIZENS' BANK, 167 West Madison-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SARDINES.

100 boxes just arrived, for sale by WM. NUMSEN & SONS, 45 and 47 River-st.

Chicago Medical College.

For circular or information address the Professor of Surgery, Dr. E. ANDREWS, 8 Sixteenth-st., Chicago.

Skids, Handtrucks,

Made and repaired. Stock on hand. Jobbing in all branches, at MARTIN'S, Van Buren and Desplaines-sts.

FINANCIAL.

Money to Loan

On first-class Chicago City Real Estate.

MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

GASOLINE GOODS.

GASOLINE GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

At PERKINS BROS., Dealers in Oils, Lamps, and Gasoline Goods, 123 South Halsted-st.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT!

At the Union Park Congregational Church, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY [illegible],

Under the Direction of MR. C. O. KNOPFEL,

Assisted by the following Artists: Mrs. J. A. FARWELL, Soprano; Mr. ALEX. BISCHOFF, Tenor; Mr. L. V. FLAGLER, Organist; Mr. LOUIS FALK, Organist; The Germania and Concordia Maennerchor and Orchestra.

TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

To be obtained, on the West Side, at Horton & Bro's Bookstore, 537 West Lake-st., and Louis Strehl's Drug Store, 50 West Madison-st.; on the South side, at Knoepfel's Music Store, 980 Wabash-av., corner Twenty-second-st.

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST—1. Chorus and March from Tannhauser, Wagner; Mr. C. O. Knopfel (Organ) and orchestra. 2. "The Morning Light," Rietz; Germania and Concordia Maennerchor. 3. "Miserere," from Trovatore, Verdi, for organ, piano, violin and violoncello; Messrs. Flagler, Knopfel, Meyer, and Hand. 4. "Adelaide," Beethoven; Mr. Alexander Bischoff. 5. Recollections of Meyerbeer and Flotow, Organ transcriptions; Mr. L. V. Flagler. 6. "Ave Maria," Gounod; for soprano, organ, piano, violin and violoncello, Mrs. J. A. Farwell, and Messrs. Falk, Knopfel, Meyer, and Hand.

PART SECOND—1. "The Snow Storm," Lobe; Germania and Concordia Maennerchor. 2. Grand Offertoire, in D major, Batiste; Mr. Louis Falk. 3. Dalla Gioja e dal piacer, Mercadante; Mrs. J. A. Farwell. 4. Prelude to Fifth Act of L'Africaine, Meyerbeer, for organ, piano, and violoncello; Messrs. Knopfel, Falk, Meyer, and Hand. 5. "Down the River," Ulrich; Germania and Concordia Maennerchor. 6. Grand Marche from Athalia, Mendelssohn; Mr. C. O. Knopfel (Organ) and Orchestra.

Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION.

JOHN B. GOUGH.

HIS NEW LECTURE,

"WILL IT PAY?"

SOUTH DIVISION—First Baptist Church, THURSDAY EVENING, February 29,

WEST DIVISION,

(Place and subject to be announced), THURSDAY EVENING, March 7.

Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved Seats 25 cents extra. Reserved Seats can be obtained at the First Baptist Church Reading Room, and at Mandeville's, corner Michigan-av. and Twenty-second-st., on and after Monday, from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

STAR LECTURE COURSE. Michigan-av. Baptist Church.

FRONT SEATS will be given gratis to ALDERMAN BUSSE and his unfortunate colleagues (not on trial) to hear

WENDELL PHILLIPS

NEXT MONDAY NIGHT, ON

"Courts and Jails; or The Criminal and Insane."

Admission (to all but "poor" Aldermen), 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. In aid of the Chicago Library Association. For sale at Cobb's Library, 471 Wabash-av.; Y. M. C. U. Rooms, 312 Wabash-av.; Bliss & Sharp's, 154 Twenty-second-st.; and on the West Side at Strehl's Drug Store, 50 West Madison-st.

CENTRAL HALL,

Corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.

Thursday Evening, February 29.

GRAND CONCERT

For the Benefit of the Fourth Unitarian Society, given by Miss FANNIE GOODWIN, prima donna of the Richings Grand Opera Troupe; Mr. HERMAN ALLEN, violinist; Mr. LEDOCHOWSKI, pianist; Mr. E. F. SMITH, baritone; Miss ADELAIDE CROSS, accompanist.

Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents. Secure your seats at Bliss & Sharp's, 154 Twenty-second-st.; Cobb's Library, 471 Wabash-av.; and at Strehl's Drug Store, 50 West Madison-st.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Col. Wood's Museum Company at the Globe.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 24, the Great Sensation of the

Hidden Hand.

Saturday Matinee—SERIOUS FAMILY and OBSTINATE FAMILY.

Monday—BERTHA, the Sewing Machine Girl.

STAR LECTURE COURSE, Michigan-av. Baptist Church.

In aid of the Chicago Library Association.

WENDELL PHILLIPS

Will give his entirely new, brilliant lecture,

"Courts & Jails or the Criminals and Insane,"

NEXT MONDAY EVENING.

Tickets for sale to-day. Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. For sale at Bliss & Sharp's, 154 Twenty-second-st.; Y. M. C. U. Rooms, 312 Wabash-av.; Cobb's Library, 471 Wabash-av.; and on the West Side at Strehl's Drug Store, 50 West Madison-st.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

This Saturday evening—Benefit of Mr. FRANK LAWLOR, upon which occasion Mr. FRANK E. AIKEN has kindly volunteered.

Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady!
The Factory Girl!
The Dead Shot!
Recitation, Shamus O'Brien!

Matinee—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

Monday—Mrs. JEAN M. LANDER as "Elizabeth."

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.

ARLINGTON, COTTON & KEMBLE'S MINSTRELS.

Tremendous Success! Second week of EAST LYNNE IN BLACK! Jealous Husband! Arkansas Traveller! Actor and Novice! Everything New!

AUCTION SALES.

WM. A. BUTTERS, W. HENRY BUTTERS, C. FRED. BUTTERS.

Established 1856.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

Auctioneers AND Commission MERCHANTS

RED FRONT AUCTION HOUSE,

At 3 and 4 Dearborn Park,

Directly opposite their old House, Nos. 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st. Destroyed by the great fire Oct 9, 1871, and now being rebuilt expressly for them, with enlarged facilities for their business.

Having a staff of FIVE AUCTIONEERS, they are prepared to give prompt attention, as usual, to the sale of all kinds of Merchandise and Real Estate.

W. A. B. & CO. wish to announce that they have secured the services of Mr. D. McDOUGAL, a well-known Boot and Shoe manufacturer, who will have entire charge of the Boot and Shoe Department.

They have also employed Colonel W. B. KEELER, a well known Auctioneer, formerly of Muscatine, as an assistant salesman.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS, &c., at Auction, on SATURDAY MORNING, Feb. 24, at the Red Front Salesroom, 3 and 4 East Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Mason & Hamlin ORGANS,

BANK KEYS AND 8 STOPS,

AT AUCTION,

THIS SATURDAY MORNING, at 11 o'clock, at the Red Front auction rooms.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S

Parlor Grand Piano,

AT AUCTION

THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock, at the Red Front Auction House.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Boots & Shoes,

BALMORALS, GAITERS AND SLIPPERS

AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY MORNING, Feb. 27, at the Red Front Auction House.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

New Open and Top Buggies, Democrat Wagons and Harness,

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28, at 10 o'clock at the Red Front Salesroom.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS

Linens, Hosiery, Notions, Etc.,

AT AUCTION, on THURSDAY, Feb. 29, at 9½ o'clock at the Red Front Salesroom.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

1 and 2 Randolph-st., cor. Michigan-av.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE OF Household Furniture,

AT AUCTION.

Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Extension Tables, Black Walnut Wardrobes, Marble-Top Wash Stands, Whatnots, Office Books, Bedsteads, Mattresses, [illegible]

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Free Dispensary.

A well-conducted dispensary is one of the most useful and deserving of the charities of any city, and, being out of the reach of corrupt influences, does a vast amount of good among the poor classes. These remarks will apply to the dispensary recently opened in the Foundling Home, corner of Sangamon and Randolph streets, open daily from 2 to 4 p. m. Eight experienced physicians and surgeons are in attendance. That the work may be the more thoroughly and successfully carried on, special departments have been formed viz.: for eye and ear surgery, diseases of women, diseases of children, skin diseases, and general medicine and surgery. A large number of sick have already availed themselves of its benefits, and if better known would undoubtedly be a great means of usefulness to the poor of this city.

Personal Paragraphs.

The employees of the Board of Public Works presented General John McArthur with an elegant silver service, a few days ago.

—P. Menge inquires for John George Saltsh, and Annie, his wife. The former is a cabinet-maker. He was born in Altenburg. Address, P. Menge, Hillsboro, Washington County, Texas.

—Mrs. James Gillan, No. 16 High Calton, Edinburg, Scotland, inquires for her brother, Peter McMillan, formerly of 504 Union street. Why does he not write and allay her anxiety?

—The Fire Commissioners yesterday appointed Charles Petrii and William Mashen, respectively Second and Third Assistant Fire Marshals. The officers of the Department are now, E. A. Williams, Chief, and Mat Benner, Charles Petrii, and William Mashen, Assistants.

—Mary Carroll, of Spring Garden Street, North Strand, Dublin, inquires for her daughter, Kate Carroll, who was living, in August last, with Mrs. J. Jacobs, No. 276 East Madison street. Right-hearted lady or her friends will relieve a widow of great distress by giving any information concerning her.

—John Forney, who emigrated to this country in June, 1869, from Dublin, leaving a wife and child, and wrote to his wife from No. 14 Butternfield street, is requested to write at once to his wife, or to Phillip Craven, Exhibition Palace, Dublin. His brothers, Denis and Christopher Forney, are also called upon for information of him.

—An Associated Press despatch from Milwaukee, last evening, contains the following allegal intelligence: "Mr. Thomas Corwin, a well-known musical manager, has arrangements nearly completed for a mammoth musical jubilee, to be held in Chicago in June next. The stock for the enterprise is already partially taken. Mr. J. R. Thomas and Carl Rosa will be applied to as conductors."

—Miss Isobel Hammond, teacher of music and French at San Jose, California, inquires for her brother, Robert Hammond, who has not been heard of since the fire. He is a glider, and was last Nobember framing houses, No. 150 State street. She also asks for information concerning her brother-in-law, Henry Rehwoldt, architect. Any person who can relieve the young lady's anxiety are requested to communicate with her, addressing to Box 386, Post Office, San Jose.

—Mr. John B. Drake, of the Tremont House, received a despatch yesterday stating that the Japanese Ambassadorial party were leaving the Pacific coast east ward, and would be in Chicago on Sunday afternoon. Mr. Drake received a despatch to the same effect from his father, Noah Drake. None of the juvenile Japs at the Tremont House will go to Omaha to meet their father as they intended. They will simply go a few miles out on the Pacific Railroad to meet the train as it approaches the city.

—Mr. Twining, the celebrated English architect, still appears to labor under the mistaken impression that the city was burned up entirely. He visited the Streets. He was met by the Mayor a rough block plan for rebuilding the city on the radiating plan. The drawing looks like the interior of the Union Park Congregational Church, a dilapidated spider's web. Fortunately for the tax-payers, our paved streets in the burnt district remain, to all intents and purposes intact.

Meteorological.

Meteorological observations, as recorded by J. C. Langguth, opticians, 22 Randolph street, (Observer to the Smithsonian Institute). The small letters are the initials for gentle; high; veering; rain; snow; moist atmosphere; fog.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.

Time.	Ther.	Bar.	Wind.	Rain.
Night preceding.	38 P	28.83	S.	To 2 p.m.
7:00 a.m.	32	28.83	S.W. h.	
12:00 M.	39	28.79	S. W. h.	
7:00 p.m.	39	28.78	S. W. h.	Inches.

Miscellaneous Items.

The Scotch Church, corner of Adams and Sangamon, at present occupied by the Ladies' Christian Union Association, was valued at $140 worth of clothing yesterday morning.

—Edward Everson, for retaining a trunk belonging to Charles Jacobs, of Racine, was sentenced for trial before the Criminal Court, in $100 bail, by Justice Scully, yesterday morning.

—The West Side distributing headquarters of the Relief Society are this week at the Tabernacle Church. Henceforth the world's charity will be disbursed to the poor of Chicago at only two places, besides Standard Hall.

—Joseph Gibson had the illegal enterprise to steal some brass washers from the Northwestern Railroad Yard, and was told by Justice Scully to inform the Criminal Court that he was sorry.

—The alarm from Box No. 37, at 8 o'clock last evening, was caused by a very feeble fire at No. 124 East Twelfth street. Officer John Mahon extinguished the flames before the arrival of the engines.

—A meeting of citizens owning property on Rockwell, Robey streets, will be held this evening at No. 401 Blue Island avenue, for the purpose of taking action against the laying of a railroad track on those streets by the Chicago and LaSalle Railroad.

—A convention of the various Irish Benevolent and Catholic societies will be held on Sunday, the 3d, p. m., at Father Mathew's Temperance Hall, corner of Harrison and Halsted streets, to consider matters pertaining to the observance of St. Patrick's Day. Each society will be entitled to five delegates.

—In THE TRIBUNE the other day, in connection with the ordinance we were made by some careless printer to say that the walls of barns not more than sixteen feet high were required to be built of brick instead of eighteen in thickness. This naturally created considerable disgust at "eighteen" read "eight," and the real state of the case will be arrived at.

—At the West Side Police Court, yesterday morning, Louis and Louise Reno, man and wife, and Charles and Martin Finn, brothers, were charged the first with having received the stolen property, and the other with having committed the theft. The accused denied the charges in both instances, and the case was continued to the 29th inst.

—The residence, No. 85 Judd street, was recently entered by burglars, who robbed it of $600 worth of clothing, plate, and jewelry. The police have been engaged in ferreting out the criminals, and yesterday Detective Simmons, acting on strong evidence, arrested a man named John Reise, whom he accuses of having committed the burglary. Reise is about 22 years old, and has not been previously arrested.

—The Mayor yesterday received a draft of $25 65 from Thomas Kenouf, United States Consular Agent in Jersey, being the amount collected on that little island in aid of the Chicago sufferers. The Mayor also received a draft for $50 sterling from Archibald Murray, the same being the second instalment of relief money from the city of Limerick. Mr. Murray hopes to send a third instalment before long, and that it will be a final one.

PACIFIC COAST.

Corner-Stone Celebration in San Francisco—Search for Pirate Treasures—Escape of One of the Los Angeles Rioters—New Copper Mines.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—Thirty to fifty thousand people witnessed the laying of the corner-stone of the new City Hall building, to-day. Three thousand Masons in full regalia were in line. The entire Second Brigade of the National Guards was under arms.

The brig Lawrier, with another pirate treasure-seeking expedition, sails for Cocos Island to-morrow.

Extensive mines of copper, coal, and marble are reported to have been discovered near Los Angeles.

Thomas Armanta, one of the Angeles anti-Chinese rioters, pending for arson and stealing a diamond ring from the corpse of one of the victims, escaped from the hospital of that city yesterday.

The people of the Mexican Territory in Lower California are greatly excited over unfounded reports of a threatened filibustering expedition from this State.

National Catholic Temperance Convention.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 22.—The National Catholic Temperance Convention to-day adopted a constitution for a permanent organization, and elected the following officers: President, Rev. J. McDevett, Washington, D. C.; Vice Presidents, J. J. Flanagan, New York, and Rev. Quinlan, Georgia; Recording Secretary, Rev. E. F. McCarthy, New Jersey; Corresponding Secretary, B. J. O. Driscoll, Washington, D. C.; Treasurer, T. F. Officer, New Jersey. Delegates were present from thirty-two States, representing three hundred temperance societies, embracing three hundred and fifty thousand members. An address to the people was adopted, and the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The Lake Fishing Interest.

BUFFALO, Feb. 23.—At a meeting of the Board of Trade, this morning, Hamlin Dormer introduced a strong preamble and resolutions, on behalf of the fishing industry of the lakes, which has suffered terribly by the imposition of the high tariff on materials used in the trade, such as twine, twine, salt, etc., and especially against seine and trolling duties, and declaring in favor of New England fishery bounties. The resolutions also set forth that the Western fishery industry, by the Treaty of Washington, is threatened with additional burdens, and promises to be utterly ruined; urge Congress to extend immediate relief to Western fishermen; request Western Congressmen to favor such an adjustment of the fishery question as will give like privileges, rights, privileges, and drawbacks extended to the fishery interest of other sections. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 23.—BREADSTUFFS.—Flour quiet; super, 5c double, $4@$4 25; treble, $4 90@ Corn advanced 1c; high, 71c; yellow, 71@72c; white, 70@75c. Oats easier at 59@60c. Bran,

MAY.—quiet; prime $21 00@$22 00; choice, $24 00. Provisions.—Pork scarce and firm; mess, 19½; bacon, drooping at 6½@8c; sugar cured hams quiet at 12½@12c. Lard scarce at 9½@10c; keg 10½@11. Sugar.—Sugar firm; common, 7½@; good com, 8¼c; fair to fully fair, 8¼@9c; strictly prime, 9¼c. Molasses.—Demand active; inferior, 29@30c; common, 35c; good, 40@42c; strictly prime, 43@45c; strictly prime, 48c. Rice firm and choice, 8@8½c.

EXCHANGE.—Sterling, 20; sight, ½ discount, well, 10c.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 23.—Cotton, 6,940 bales; good ordinary, 12½c; low middlings, 13½c; middlings, 13½c. Receipts, 2,611. Exports—Havre, 2,000; New York, 611. Stock, 22,864. Week's sales, 18,000. Receipts—Net, 35,461; gross, 36,587. Exports—Liverpool, 26,661; Havre, 4,048; Amsterdam, 2,650; coastwise, 5,575.

WHISKEY.—Quiet; choice, 90c@$1 00.

Southern Cotton Markets.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 23.—Cotton—Buyers and sellers apart; demand good; middlings, 12½c. Net receipts, 1,604 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,660 bales; to the Continent, 1,504 bales; coastwise, 317; sales, 300 bales; stock, 26,049 bales. Net receipts for the week, 4,304 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,660 bales; to the continent, 2,504 bales; coastwise, 2,109 bales; sales, 11,120 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 23.—Cotton—Steady; good ordinary, 12½c; net receipts, 974 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,716 bales; coastwise, 53 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 41,478 bales. Net receipts for the week, 4,304 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,716 bales; coastwise, 105 bales; sales, 7,000 bales.

INDIANA.

An Indianapolis Editor Uses a Convincing Argument with a Gambler—Indiana State Agurian Association.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 23.—A gambler named Bob Smith assaulted J. Nichols, city editor of the *Evening Journal*, this afternoon, for noticing his arrest in a gambling den a few days since. Smith shot at Nichols, the ball passed through his coat, whereupon Nichols knocked him down, and was giving him a sound thrashing, when the police interfered and Smith was lodged in jail, his bail being placed at a heavy amount. The gambler says he intended to kill the reporter.

A number of bee-keepers met in this city to day, and organized the Indiana State Agurian Association, and elected the following officers: President, J. F. Wright, of Columbus; Vice President, Dr. G. Bohrer, of Madison County; E. G. Holliday and W. A. Schofield, both of Marion County; Secretary, J. J. Pope, of Indianapolis. The annual meeting will be held in this city in December next.

WISCONSIN.

Reunion of the First Wisconsin Regiment at Madison—Toasts, Speeches, and a Good Time.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Feb. 23.—There were about 150 soldiers and other guests at the reunion and banquet of the First Wisconsin Regiment last evening, and those who attended report having a good time. General J. C. Starkweather, the old Colonel of the regiment, presided. Governor Fairchild gave an address, embracing a history and eulogy of the regiment. Governor Washburn responded to the toast "Wisconsin," and speeches were made in response to toasts by several other gentlemen.

POLITICAL.

State Prohibition Convention—Nominations—Judge Davis Accepts the Presidency from the National Laborers.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 23.—The Ohio State Prohibition Convention assembled here to-day, and effected a permanent organization by selecting J. A. Spencer, of Cuyahoga, Chief Justice, Charles Reemelin, Cuyahoga County; for member of the Board of Public Works, Milton Kennedy, of Scioto County.

After naming Presidential electors, and for each district, and choosing a State Central Committee, the Committee adjourned *sine die*.

The following despatch has just been received from Judge Davis:

"WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—To E. M. Chamberlain, President of the National Labor Reform Convention: Be pleased to thank the Convention for the unexpected honor which they have conferred upon me. The relief I desire at present I should neither be sought nor declined by an American citizen.

(Signed) "DAVID DAVIS."

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Wine is made from tomatoes in San Luis Obispo, Cal.

—The Arizona *Free Press* is printed with violet ink on lemon-colored wrapping paper.

—Five thousand young almond trees have been shipped from Alameda to San Diego County, Cal.

—The Olympia (Washington Ter.) lady is having a robe made from the skins of birds, which will cost $1,000.

—John H. Curtis, of Helena, Montana, has been left a fortune of $200,000 by a grandnuncle of his, N. B. Alter, of Greenwich, England, who died recently.

—A spring impregnated with asphaltum has been discovered at Los Angeles, Cal.

—The California Legislature has appropriated $1,000 for the erection of a monument over the grave of ex-Governor Bigler.

—A vulture eagle, measuring upward of nine feet from tip to tip, has been killed in Mendocino County, Cal.

—A man-eater shark was lately harpooned near Wilmington, Cal. He fought viciously when captured, snapping a double row of teeth at lance and harpoon.

—Deer are said to be plentiful above Washington and Omega, Nevada County, Cal., and they are fat. As the snow is from five to eight feet deep, they make slow progress, and it is an easy matter to capture them with hounds.

—Marin County, Cal., has voted a subsidy of $150,000 in aid of a railroad from Sausalito, by way of San Rafael, Olema, and Tomales, and thence up the coast to Wahluila River, a distance of 90 miles.

—A Sacramento nurseryman has forwarded to Japan 9,000 fruit trees, of various kinds.

—Joe Bonvirt, of Grass Valley, Cal., went out walking on Dead Man's Flat. He should have been at home on that day reading a Sunday-School book. While he was out he picked up a nugget of gold which was worth $250. The nugget was a quartz specimen which had been washed smooth by time and water. The example of Joe Bonvirt must not be followed.

—A party of Spiritualists have purchased a fine piece of farming property in Santa Barbara County, Cal., on which they intend to establish themselves in a sort of community life, taking the Oneida Colony of New York as a model.

—The Sutro tunnel is now in 2,708 feet, and in very hard rock.

—The horses in Arizona subsist on dry pea vines that would make a horse sick to look at in a civilized country; but the Indians outdo them. They eat the tunas of the cactus, and pepper them with the alkali of the plains to assist the internal machinery in cutting off the rough edges.

—At Yosemite, Cal., Mr. Hutchings has built two new cottages for families; a three-story house of twenty-two rooms, the upper floor expressly arranged for artists and photographers; a fine bathing and billiard saloon, reading room, etc. a free carriage road from one end of the valley to the other; a free trail built at considerable expense, and by which tourists can avoid extortionate ferry charges; also, two new trails, leading to new points of interest, and, like the others, free to all; and the old main buildings have recently been refitted and greatly improved, and the large livery stable is being rebuilt.

—Tony, a little Italian, who peddles pop-corn and fruit in a basket at Eureka, Cal., was once a prosperous merchant of Sacramento, worth sixty or eighty thousand dollars. A few months ago he had his face mashed and his feet wrapped in gunny sacks to prevent making tracks on the ground. As he stepped out in front of the horse on the off-side of the coach, the animal became excited and pranced about frantically. As soon as the box was handed out and the robber was out of sight in the rear, the animal started off at full speed, and a long time elapsed before the driver could bring him to a stop. For two or three weeks after the robbery, the horse invariably pricked up his ears in passing the spot where the robbery took place, and for two or three days it required urging to get him by the place.

—A man with a sloop loaded with potatoes arrived at Vallejo lately, from Taylor's ranch, up the river. He sells them very cheap, and reports that up there they are giving a sack of potatoes for a sack of sand, with which to make an embankment around to keep the water out.

—In the mission at San Gabriel there is a date-palm tree standing some thirty feet in height, which is laden with fruit. This tree, and another small one behind the parochial residence adjoining the Catholic Church, are the only fruit-bearing date-palms in the country. The latter tree, however, is only a few feet in height.

—Judge S. C. Hastings, of San Francisco, is the owner of a large tract of tule-land at Maine Prairie, on which he had a large number of stock pasturing. Having become a convert to the efficiency and reliability of the predictions of the Storm Signal Bureau, a few hours before the late violent and disastrous storm he telegraphed from San Francisco to his son in charge at Maine Prairie to at once remove all the stock from the tules to the high land, as a severe storm was impending. The order was obeyed, and the men barely succeeded in getting the last of the stock out of the marsh a short time before the surplus waters of the Sacramento broke over and inundated the land to the depth of five or six feet.

—Some days ago Harold Milliken was chased by a panther while on his way from his camp to Mendocino City. The animal sprang from a tree on the man and beast, but the latter shied, and his panthership missed them. The panther gave chase some distance. Next day a trap was set and the animal caught. He measured eight feet eleven inches.

—The mint of San Francisco have a practice of examining as far as for surplus any message from an arrested person in his friends outside, explaining them with his incarceration.

—S. M. Brookes, the well known still-life painter, has sold a pair of his choicest fish pictures to Colonel J. P. Jackson, late President of the California Pacific Railroad, for a handsome price. Several of Mr. Brookes' paintings were taken East by Mr. Bierstadt, recently, to be placed in New York and Boston art galleries.

—The Santa Cruz (Cal.) *Sentinel* says: Charles McKiernan, more familiarly known as Mountain Charlie, says that the mountains are full of landslides, many of them of vast dimensions. Acres of huge forest trees have been moved by slides for a considerable distance, and left standing as erect as though never disturbed. This accounts for the large trees which are constantly met, during high water, passing down the San Lorenzo and on to the sea.

—A small fish, imbedded in ice, was found by some workmen engaged in taking ice from the Humboldt to fill the ice-house of Mr. Haynes. The little fellow was solidly encased in ice as clear as crystal, and when placed in water and the ice gradually melted from about it, its rigid life left, the tale quivered, and after turning over a few times it swam away as if nothing had happened. How long an minnow-ship had been thus housed is not known, but probably not less than two months.

—The Los Angeles *News* has the following: There is at present living at the San Gabriel Mission, an old native Californian lady, whose eyes have seen the passing away of several generations. She claims to be 132 years old. She was a mother at the time the Mission Church was built—102 years ago. Her hair is as white as driven snow, but her eyesight is as keen as that of a child, and her step as firm as that of a woman a century younger. She is an expert as a worker of embroidery, and executes the finest work without the aid of glasses. Every day, weather permitting, she may be seen in the fields or orchards near by her residence, busy at work with her needle.

—It is said that the extraction of petroleum is soon to be commenced, on an extensive scale, at San Fernando. Thirty-five miles northwest from the City of Los Angeles, on the road to Fort Tejon, and thirteen miles from the Mission of San Fernando, tunnels have been cut from 70 to 100 feet deep, and all produce good petroleum. The boring is according to the principal of artisian wells, and the same as practiced in Pennsylvania. The petroleum is led through iron pipes to large tanks, and is dipped with buckets from the springs. The cost of transportation to Los Angeles is about two cents per gallon. The cost of refining is about two cents per gallon, upon a small scale, and one and a half cents upon a large scale. The quantity of refined petroleum from 100 gallons of crude is from 60 to 65 gallons. The residuum is valuable for gas purposes, fuel, etc.

THE EX-EMPIRE.

Sale of the Empress Eugenie's Furs.

From the Pall Mall Gazette (London).

The Empress Eugenie's collection of fans, which are for sale, is now on private view at Mr. Harry Emanuel's, 33 Regent street. The Empress rivaled Queen Elizabeth and Maria Antonnette in her taste for regal luxury in fans, and contributed not a little by her example to the revival of the fashion for treating the fan as a costly work of fine art, which has extended to this country, and which led to the special exhibition of fans at South Kensington in 1870. Many of the fans of which she has disposed bear upon itself were seen at that exhibition to which she contributed some of the choicest examples, Queen Elizabeth's wardrobe including twenty-four fans, the Empress' collection includes nearly fifty, and probably exceeds them as much in beauty and costliness as in numbers. Amongst the most curious is a fan painted on vellum by Camille Roquepian, dated the 30th of January 1835, and which formed part of the Empress' corbeille de mariage. It is charmingly wrought in the style of the Watteau period, and in the centre of the elaborately-carved pearl stick bears the Imperial crown, "supported by cupids," and the initials E. N. in gold. The reverse, also finely painted, is only good example of flower and fruit painting. The gem of the collection is a fan which has the additional interest of having formerly belonged to Marie Antoinette. The subject is "La Fontaine d'Amour," the gaurds carved, nearly covered with enamel and diamond ornaments, the stick of elaborately pierced ivory inlaid with turquoise and diamonds, silver and gold. There are some very good examples of Louis Quinze fans, some of which have been remounted on modern carved and pierced sticks of variable merit, inlaid with gold, ornamented with groups of cupids and the Imperial cipher. There are among the mounts signed works of Vouillemot, E. Mosnier, Watteres, Gubbel, Aman Orb, Rosmier, Roquepian, and Franco. Some of the Chinese fans exhibited are souvenirs of the exedition of the Count de Palikao. In some of these are very lovely and artistic trifles the sticks are mounted with enamel and precious stones and rising, as some of them do, to a value of several hundred pounds, they afford a very fair notion of the costliness of Royal toys. Of the other fans on view, one of the most remarkable of the "embrelles" of the Empress; one, which is valued also at some hundreds of pounds, is the well-known parasol which was the delight of the wonder of the Parisians, surmounted by an Imperial crown of purple enamel and diamonds, and having a handle of Louis-Seize work in jeweled and raised gold and green enamel. To ladies the combinations of laces and silks, tortoise-shell ivory and tortoise-shell, no doubt present intrinsic attractions which we cannot pretend to find in them.

A Panther on Ship board.

A disagreeable incident seems to have in some degree interfered with the comfort of three hundred passengers on board the ship Clenarvney on its voyage to Calcutta. One night when they were slumbering between decks in the Straits of Malacca, they were disturbed by the gambols of a black panther who had escaped from a cage in which it was confined, and amused itself by making springs over their prostrate bodies. Their screams having attracted attention, every available means of exit were thrown open, and all the passengers reached the deck in safety. One man alone appeared to have suffered from the claws of the animal, a large strip of skin and flesh being torn off his back. As the panther could not be found, it was concluded that he must have jumped out of the port into the sea, and the next evening the passengers settled down in their quarters as before. During the night, however, the panther turned up again, some boatswain's stores being required from forward, one of the Chinese lascars was sent down to get them, when he presently returned, exclaiming in frenzied fright that the panther was down there." The Captain, determined to stand no further nonsense, immediately sent for his breech-loading rifle and cartridges, and went down the hatchway in person, and ordered it to be closed after him for fear the beast should again get on deck, and cause further annoyance and alarm to the passengers. Presently the flash of the gun startled the saloon and looking around, the large yellow ill-form of the animal glared down on him from the top of some spars stowed along by the ship's side. Taking advantage of the dim light admitted by the port, the Captain took a steady aim at what he considered the centre of the animal's body and fired. Still the yellow eyes glared on, until a second ball being fired, the panther measuring seven feet eight inches in length, rolled dead at the Captain's feet, to his great relief, and no doubt to that of his passengers also.

DIED.

ROBBINS—Mrs. M. E. Robbins, Francestown, Mass., at house, 340 West Madison-st., 1 p. m., Sunday, 24th.

OSGOOD—At 11:40 a. m., Feb. 22, Mrs. Mary Ann Osgood, wife of Chas. Osgood, aged 37 years and 1 months. Remains will be taken to Fort Edward, N. Y., for interment.

☞ New York and Albany papers please copy.

MCMAHON—Feb. 22, Thomas McMahon, at his late residence, corner Polk and Clark-sts.

Funeral will take place on Sunday, at 10 o'clock, by cars to Calvary Cemetery. He was a member of the Hibernian Benevolent Society.

HARLEY—At 12 a. m. Feb. 23, Maggie Harley, wife of G. C. Harley, aged 23 years.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 217 Maxwell-st., at 1:30 o'clock Sunday, Feb. 25.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL FURNISHED cottage, or four rooms, in a pleasant place, suitable for housekeeping. Address P 95, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A PROMPT PAYING tenant, immediately, or April 1, a store, cottage, or part of a house. South Side preferred. Must be cheap. Address, with particulars, S 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISH. ed room, with board, in a private family. References exchanged. Address, with price, J 11, Tribune Branch office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL STORE, OR part of store, suitable for cigar trade. Address S 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 ROOMS, PLEASantly situated, for housekeeping, by a young married couple. South Side preferred. Address, stating location and price, K 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOMS, STORES, FOR the Catholic Church, and dwelling. We have good references. Address, with full particulars, P. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A RESPECTABLE family having furniture, wants a house, and would like to board one of the rent. Address M 19, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, with fire or without board. South side preferred. Address D 16, Tribune Branch office, 69 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS dwelling-houses, furnished or unfurnished. Owners apply to the National Real Estate Bureau, 1 and 3 West Madison-st., Oriental Buildings.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE, SIX rooms, within a mile of Court House; rent not to exceed $25. Address M 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—I WILL PAY A GOOD price for a small neat house in some good locality on the West Side. Would prefer it furnished, and would like the advantage of the cling right admitted by the port, the Captain took a steady aim at what he considered the centre of the animal's body and fired. Still the yellow eyes glared on, until a second ball being fired, the panther measuring seven feet eight inches in length, rolled dead at the Captain's feet, to his great relief, and no doubt to that of his passengers also.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY HARRIMAN W. CORBY & CO., Real Estate Agents, No. 45 Hubbard-court. Lease for an elegant 3 story and basement brick on Calumet-av., corner of 32d-st., rented from May 1st, 1872, 14 rooms, fine stable; house and stable in good repair. Price $6,000.

Calumet-av., near Twenty-fourth-st.—4 stories and basement; rent for $1,000 per year.

Four new houses in desirable location on West side, convenient to street cars, 12 rooms each, modern details bath room, etc.; $4,000 each; easy terms; decided bargains.

Two cottages and lots at Hyde Park.

Houses and lots for sale on payments of $20 per month.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS MARBLE-FRONT house and large lot on Ashland-av.

Two-story and basement brick house, Adams-st., near Ashland-av., 24x60 lot; price $4,500.

Cottages on Green, Peoria, and Sangamon-sts. near Van Buren-st.

Two brick stores, Blue Island-av., near Harrison, cheap, to close a partnership.

Lots on Fulton-st., near Western-av., $24@$30.

H. C. MORBY, 116 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MORBY, 116 WEST MADIson-st.

22x72 feet, corner Calumet-av., with 2 houses—a choice piece of property for residence or investment—$20,000.

50x130 Wabash-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., east front; $225 per foot.

Elizabeth-st., near Madison, on 6 years' time.

100x100 corner Michigan and Franklin.

40x130, Clinton, near Van Buren.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—25 or 50 ft on Wabash-av., 50 ft north of corner of Thirtieth-st. at $100 per foot.

Indiana-av., near Thirty-second-st., 25 ft, with two cottages, only $4,000.

Indiana-av., near Thirty-second-st., 25 ft, with good cottage, only $4,000.

Wabash-av., near Thirty-seventh-st., 25 and 50 feet depth, at only $60 a foot.

J. HENRY WHIL,

Southwest corner State and Harrison-sts.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS PLACE, CONTAINing 10 acres, improvements, very desirable; east front; large lot; cheap; one-third down, balance five years' time. Inquire on premises, 900 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS ON LONG TIME AT 6 per cent interest; a good opportunity is here offered for those having small sums of money to spare, as the general estate investments are the best one which can now be made of money; $25 to $50 is all we require cash down. BLANCHARD BROTHERS, Real Estate and Loan Brokers, 236 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—69 WARREN-AV., HALF BLOCK from Union Park—Lot, house, and furniture complete; possession immediately; brick house, stone basement, 11 rooms, all modern improvements; price entire, $10,000. Inquire corner Michigan-av. and Adams-st., at CORNER SHOP.

FOR SALE—INSIDE CITY AND OUTSIDE FOR limits, good building lots on California, Polk, Taylor, and Harrison-sts., convenient to street cars, and on monthly payments; a good opportunity for men of limited means. JAMES H. GILBERT, 122 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—100x130 ON WABASH AND MICHigan-avs., corner Forty-sixth-st.

100x130 on Wabash-av., near Forty-fourth-st.

50x125 on Lake-av., near Forty-first-st.

Forty-acre tract on Michigan-av., near Forty-fourth-st., with first-class house, containing all modern improvements. Will be sold on easy terms.

A. H. WING & CO., 539 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE FRAME house, No. 148 Thirty-first-st.; has 13 rooms, water, gas, etc.; lot 50x120; will sell cheap. Apply to owner, 148 Thirty-first-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, AND ON EASY TERMS, 100 feet on corner of Thirty-fourth-st. and Vincennes-av. Also 100 feet on corner of Thirty-fourth-st. and Wabash-av. Apply to owner, 148 Thirty-first-st.

Desirable residences and residence property in South Division a specialty.

FRED. L. FAKE & CO.,

540 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., 81x202 FEET ON lot; house and barn; $7,000; easy terms.

100 feet on corner of Thirty-fourth-st. and Vincennes-av.

100 feet on corner of Thirty-third-st.

Desirable residences and residence property in South Division a specialty.

FRED. L. FAKE & CO.,

540 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house and lot on Ashland-av., 20x150. $6,000. AYRES & KOFF, 541 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house and lot on Ashland-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., 22x160 feet. AYRES & KOFF, Real Estate Brokers, 541 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OUT THE FIRE LIMITS; CHEAP for cash. Lot on Lincoln-av., near Halsted. Price $750; Harrison-st., near Campbell-av., $800; Twelfth-st., Main-st. and Campbell-av., $600; near Rockwell, $400. Long time, small payments down. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 138 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SLAUGHTERED FOR CASH AND on time to suit purchaser, 25 lots on Clayton, and in the centre of the elaborately-carved pearl stick bare the Imperial crown, "supported by cupids," and the initials E. N. in gold. The reverse, also finely painted, is only good example of flower and fruit painting. The gem of the collection is a fan which has the additional interest of having formerly belonged to Marie Antoinette. The subject is "La Fontaine d'Amour," the gaurds carved, nearly covered with enamel and diamond ornaments, the stick of elaborately pierced ivory inlaid with turquoise and diamonds, silver and gold. There are some very good examples of Louis Quinze fans, some of which have been remounted on modern carved and pierced sticks of variable merit, inlaid with gold, ornamented with groups of cupids and the Imperial cipher. There are among the mounts signed works of Vouillemot, E. Mosnier, Watteres, Gubbel, Aman Orb, Rosmier, Roquepian, and Franco. Some of the Chinese fans exhibited are souvenirs of the exedition of the Count de Palikao. In some of these are very lovely and artistic trifles the sticks are mounted with enamel and precious stones and rising, as some of them do, to a value of several hundred pounds, they afford a very fair notion of the costliness of Royal toys. Of the other fans on view, one of the most remarkable of the "embrelles" of the Empress; one, which is valued also at some hundreds of pounds, is the well-known parasol which was the delight of the wonder of the Parisians, surmounted by an Imperial crown of purple enamel and diamonds, and having a handle of Louis-Seize work in jeweled and raised gold and green enamel. To ladies the combinations of laces and silks, tortoise-shell ivory and tortoise-shell, no doubt present intrinsic attractions which we cannot pretend to find in them.

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BUILDING MATERIAL.

WANTED—OLD BRICK—$18.00. ADDRESS D. GOODMAN & CO., southeast corner Clark and Washington-sts., or call from 11 to 12 & 3 to 4.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY D. COLE & SON, REAL ESTATE Agents, No. 45 Hubbard-court.

Block, fine location, will bring large rent. Part cash and long time. Price $30,000.

Washington Heights, 4 acres, 10 rooms, fine stable; house and lot, $6,000.

Washington Heights, 2 acres, 8 rooms, fine stable; house and lot, $4,000.

Calumet-av., near Twenty-fourth-st.—4 stories and basement; rent for $1,000 per year.

Four new houses in desirable location on West side, convenient to street cars, 12 rooms each, modern details bath room, etc.; $4,000 each; easy terms; decided bargains.

Two cottages and lots at Hyde Park.

Houses and lots for sale on payments of $20 per month.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS MARBLE-FRONT house and large lot on Ashland-av.

Two-story and basement brick house, Adams-st., near Ashland-av., 24x60 lot; price $4,500.

Cottages on Green, Peoria, and Sangamon-sts. near Van Buren-st.

Two brick stores, Blue Island-av., near Harrison, cheap, to close a partnership.

Lots on Fulton-st., near Western-av., $24@$30.

H. C. MORBY, 116 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BYR. C. MORBY, 116 WEST MADIson-st.

22x72 feet, corner Calumet-av., with 2 houses—a choice piece of property for residence or investment—$20,000.

50x130 Wabash-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., east front; $225 per foot.

Elizabeth-st., near Madison, on 6 years' time.

100x100 corner Michigan and Franklin.

40x130, Clinton, near Van Buren.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—25 or 50 ft on Wabash-av., 50 ft north of corner of Thirtieth-st. at $100 per foot.

Indiana-av., near Thirty-second-st., 25 ft, with two cottages, only $4,000.

Indiana-av., near Thirty-second-st., 25 ft, with good cottage, only $4,000.

Wabash-av., near Thirty-seventh-st., 25 and 50 feet depth, at only $60 a foot.

J. HENRY WHIL,

Southwest corner State and Harrison-sts.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS PLACE, CONTAINing 10 acres, improvements, very desirable; east front; large lot; cheap; one-third down, balance five years' time. Inquire on premises, 900 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS ON LONG TIME AT 6 per cent interest; a good opportunity is here offered for those having small sums of money to spare, as the general estate investments are the best one which can now be made of money; $25 to $50 is all we require cash down. BLANCHARD BROTHERS, Real Estate and Loan Brokers, 236 Wabash-av.